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PARLIAMENTARIANS BACK EUROPEAN SECURITY ZONE IDEA

LD070913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 5

[Special correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "A Peaceful Future for Europe"]

[Text] Brussels, 28 Apr--It is not enough to realize that there is a danger of nuclear conflict in Europe. The European peoples, who have this threat hanging over them, must counter it with a plan for reducing tension and strengthening security in our continent, Albert de Smaele, an eminent Belgian public figure, stated at a press conference in Brussels. At the conference, in which public figures and deputies from the Belgian, Hungarian, Italian, Netherland and Polish parliaments participated, a plan for creating a security zone on the European Continent was advanced.

Substantiating this idea, A. de Smaele noted that at present there are 30 European states with a total population of more than 400 million which do not possess their own nuclear weapons. Of these 11 countries belong to NATO, 6 are members of the Warsaw Pact and 13 pursue a nonaligned policy. The territory of these states could form a European security zone.

Our draft, A. de Smaele noted, is aimed at transforming the so-called European "theater of military operations" into a security zone. For this it is necessary to include in the process of the talks the political weight of 400 million Europeans and gradually, step by step, to achieve the evacuation from Europe of foreign nuclear and conventional weapons.

The Final Act of the Helsinki conference, A. de Smaele stated, laid the foundation for the development of relations between states corresponding to existing reality. However, the threat of the use of force in Europe has increased recently. The question of returning to a climate of trust must now be discussed and this is the point of the proposal for a European conference on disarmament advanced by a number of countries.

Polish Sejm Deputy J. Stepanowicz, who spoke at the press conference, supported the idea of creating a security zone in Europe and described the initiatives adopted in Poland to consolidate the climate of security on the continent.

Senator L. Granelli (Italy) pointed out that strengthening trust and mutual understanding between European countries can make a considerable contribution to security in this region of the world. He spoke in favor of adopting measures to limit the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and reported that the idea of creating a security zone in Europe is supported in Italy by many politicians, public figures and representatives of most Italian parties, religious and youth organizations and local self-government organs.

The struggle to reduce international tension and limit arms enjoys the same widespread support in the Netherlands, V. Albers, a Netherland member of the European Parliament, stated.

The press conference participants spoke in favor of the speediest resumption of the talks between the United States and the USSR on controlling nuclear weapons and against the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe. The idea of holding a European conference on disarmament was given support.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON EUROMISSILES DEBATE

LD071609 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 18, 1 May 81 pp 10-11

[V. Mazing article: "Not Arms Upgrading, But Dialogue"]

[Text] A keen debate continues in West Europe over the plans for deploying new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons on the continent.

Let us recap: According to a decision adopted by a NATO Council session 12 December 1979, it is planned to deploy 108 Pershing II missiles and 464 Tomahawk cruise missiles in West European countries. The plan is to deploy all 108 Pershing II missiles and 96 of the cruise missiles in the FRG. The remaining Tomahawks are to be deployed in Britain (160), Italy (112) and Belgium and the Netherlands (48 missiles each). It is proposed to deliver the first missiles to Britain, West Germany and Italy before the end of 1983.

The United States alone will have the right to control their use and to guard them, repair them and carry out preventive maintenance on them. The NATO countries will assume certain financial commitments connected with deploying the missiles on their territory. Washington will pay the cost of development and production.

The "military threat" created, or so it is claimed, by the new Soviet medium-range missiles called SS-20Z in the West is cited as the chief pretext for NATO's nuclear "arms upgrading."

In deploying SS-20 missiles to replace obsolete ones, Moscow is carrying out the customary replacement of armaments whose service lifetime is now over. The technical tactical characteristics of the new systems are somewhat different from those of the old systems, but their strategic purpose is the same. The deployment of the SS-20's does not lead to changes in the strategic balance on the continent, nor give the Soviet Union any kind of superiority, especially as the USSR leadership has officially stated that for more than 10 years now the number of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles in the European part of the country has not been increased by a single missile or a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of medium-range missile launchers, like the total yield of those missiles', nuclear warheads, has actually decreased somewhat. Our country deploys no such weapons whatever on other states' territory.

Maybe the decision to import new generation of Pershings and cruise missiles into Europe is the same kind of modernization that the USSR is carrying out?

If you look at military-political terminology, the concept of "modernization" is interpreted as bringing armaments into line with current requirements by making some changes to the design of the weapons system as a whole or of particular components. Modernization does not envisage developing, testing or deploying new forms or types of weapon radically different from the existing weapons in terms of their parameters and performance. Modernization is merely the replacement of obsolete models by more modern ones of the same class.

NATO's "arms upgrading" program has nothing in common with modernization. There is in Europe today no equivalent to the new American nuclear missile weapons. They are a completely new type of weapon in terms of both their quality and the method of combat use.

The range of the Pershing II missiles (approximately 2,000 km) is almost treble the "striking distance" of the Pershings deployed now. Consequently they perform completely different tasks as they posses the capability to hit targets deep inside the Soviet Union. The Pershing II missile, which reaches its target in 4-5 minutes, substantially expands the American arsenal of first-strike nuclear weapons. The cruise missiles are a fundamentally new weapon capable of penetrating an air defense system at low altitudes (down to 50-60 meters) and hitting targets 2,600 km from the launchsites with great accuracy.

The plans for building up NATO's nuclear potential are not an enforced response to USSR measures, as NATO claims. The decision to develop the new missiles was taken in the United States several years before the Soviet Union began to improve certain of its medium-range missile systems. The Americans themselves admit this. "The Pershing II is not a response to the SS-20," the scientist (K. Payn) writes, "since the work to develop an improved missile system to replace the existing missiles with a range of 400 nautical miles (about 720 km--V.M.) began long before the Pentagon heard of the SS-20."

Back in 1969 the Martin Marietta-Orlando Division received an order for research and design work on developing a new missile. In May 1971 and January 1972 the Pentagon concluded a contract with the Martin Marietta Company for the development and production of a new guidance system and other technology intended for the new medium-range missile. As long ago as fiscal 1975 the U.S. Army budget singled out work to develop the Pershing II as a separate program. Meanwhile the General Dynamics Company was developing the Tomahawk cruise missile. The U.S. defense secretary's annual reports show that the first contracts for developing cruise missiles were concluded back in 1972. According to official data, NATO learned of the Soviet SS-20 only in 1976.

The United States and certain other NATO countries are making extensive use of the thesis of USSR "nuclear superiority" and of the need to eliminate a "missile gap" and "equalize" the correlation of forces on the continent in order to force the new American nuclear devices on West Europe. This argument is just as farfetched as the rest. Many prominent political and military representatives of the West have repeatedly acknowledged the existence of parity of military forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This balance remains at the present time.

The unilateral deployment in Europe of new nuclear weapons like the Pershing II and Tomahawk would sharply change the balance of forces. These offensive systems would substantially augment the might of the ICBM's deployed on American territory. The new medium-range missiles are not formally strategic weapons because they cannot reach the Soviet Union from U.S. territory, TIME magazine writes. However, once deployed in West Europe, these missiles are more than tactical weapons and essentially become strategic weapons.

The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states cannot, out of national security considerations, allow the existing balance of forces to be changed. Moreover, historical experience offers cogent evidence that the Western strategists' hopes of military superiority are futile. No one must be in any doubt as to the Soviet Union's ability to stand up for its own legitimate interests and the interests of its allies and friends.

At the same time the USSR and the other socialist countries believe that a new spiral of the arms race can and must be avoided. To this end in October 1979 the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to discuss the question of reducing the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in its western regions provided that the new American systems are not deployed in West Europe. In June 1980, during the Soviet-West German summit talks, the Soviet Union put forward another initiative: It suggested getting down to discussing the question of the limitation of medium-range armaments simultaneously and in organic conjunction with the question of the American forward-based nuclear weapons. However, Washington is clearly in no hurry for talks. By opting for delaying tactics it is clearly still hoping to secure one-sided advantages, which is also why the USSR's recent proposal for a moratorium on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is being deliberately distorted. The United States and its allies are interpreting the moratorium idea as an attempt by Moscow to enshrine its alleged superiority in medium-range nuclear weapons and as a condition for the resumption of the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Is this actually the case?

At the 26th CPSU Congress the Soviet Union suggested quantitatively and qualitatively freezing the existing level of such weapons, including the American forward-based nuclear weapons in Europe. What is so bad about that? After all, it is far easier to negotiate about limiting armaments when they are in a static, frozen state, when the quantity of them is not increasing and their quality is not improving. The introduction of a moratorium would in the first place halt the Soviet Union's implementation of the program for deploying its own new medium-range nuclear missile systems of which the West is so "afraid." A moratorium could enter into force immediately on the start of talks.

The Soviet proposal is JUST A FIRST STEP [capitalized words published in boldface] designed to draw the line at the way things are and to prevent the continued deployment of new and replacement of existing medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe. "Of course, the moratorium proposal is not an end in itself," L.I. Brezhnev declared at the 16th CPCZ Congress. "It has been made with the intention of creating a more favorable atmosphere for talks. What we regard as the goal in this issue--I have said this before and I repeat it now--is the reduction by the sides of the quantity of nuclear weapons stockpiled in Europe. It is perfectly possible to do this without worsening the security conditions either East or West."

It is in the Western countries' interests to take Moscow's peace initiatives seriously. The buildup of nuclear arms in Europe leads only to a worsening strategic military situation on the continent. The possibility increases of a military catastrophe there. Every opportunity must be taken of reducing the threat looming over peace. The way to prevent it is not through "arms upgrading" programs but by means of political dialogue and constructive talks. The Soviet proposals create a real basis for this.

PRAVDA ON HAIG, REASON FOR SALT II NONRATIFICATION

Comparison of the item entitled "Haig Reveals Reason for SALT II Nonratification" carried by Moscow TASS in English at 1615 GMT on 2 May, which was published on page AA 1 of the 4 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report entitled "The Real Reasons" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 May reveals the following variations:

Paragraph one, line two reads: "...Secretary Alexander Haig admitted that the reason..."

Same paragraph, line four reads: "...the treaty and certainly not the sending of a limited Soviet military contingent into Afghanistan, as..."

PRAVDA omits the sentence beginning on line five: "This is indeed a telltale admission."

The PRAVDA version of paragraph two starts with "It is remarkable...", omitting the first two sentences.

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS AT MADRID CSCE TALKS VIEWED

LD080901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[L. Fedorov article: "Madrid Meeting: Final Stage"]

[Text] Soviet readers know about the Madrid meeting of the 35 states whose heads signed the all-European conference Final Act. The Madrid meeting of the countries party to the Helsinki accords resume work on 5 May after a short recess.

Given the current correlation of forces in the international arena, despite the serious obstacle in the way of detente, the Soviet peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress is constructive and scientifically substantiated. Its strength is that it accords with the objective requirements of world development and with the peaceful interests of all peoples and offers a real alternative for a way out of the tense situation that has been created in the world.

The Soviet peace program is prompting many European governments to reassess their postures on controversial international issues. The objective course of events has focused the Madrid meeting on the most burning issue of our time--the issue of war and peace, the issue of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The new peace initiatives put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress have had a decisive influence on the course of the Madrid meeting.

The Soviet proposals relating both to confidence-building measures themselves and to the zones to which they apply have created a qualitatively new situation and provide an opportunity to resolve the difficulties that have arisen in Madrid. The Soviet Union took a great step forward by stating its readiness to extend confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the USSR--provided there is a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures on the part of the Western states as well. Now the Western states, the United States included, must make their answering moves. The contribution to advancing detente and consolidating security and cooperation must be of equal value and must not prejudice the security interests of any state or group of states.

Europe is not merely a geographical concept; it has both political and strategic aspects, which naturally cannot be disregarded in the development of the all-European process. There are a number of reasons for this: the political results of World War II, the creation of the North Atlantic alliance, which split Europe, and the U.S. participation in the all-European process initiated in Helsinki. And in this context it is hard to dispute the need for all the participating states to assume equivalent commitments regarding military detente and disarmament in Europe. Indeed, here there must be no privileges for particular states whose armed forces are part of the overall balance of military forces in Europe.

The task now is to find generally acceptable solutions on the basis of the existing proposals. The main thing is the reciprocity and balance of all the participating states' commitments on confidence-building measures, which must preclude anyone from obtaining privileges at others' expense.

One positive fact is that understanding of the need for such a conference has been reached in Madrid. The meeting participants acknowledge that the convening of a conference is dictated by life itself. No delegation disputes the need for a conference, although differences still persist in positions on defining the terms for holding it. However, it is important that a rapprochement of viewpoints on a number of important issues determining the conference's main aims and tasks has emerged during the meeting.

The implementation of a real turn toward military detente and disarmament is for Europe an objective and most acute need. The solution of questions of military detente in Europe must be delayed no longer.

History assigns an increasingly limited time for this when you consider the quickening rate of development of military hardware. It is for precisely this reason that the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament is assuming special urgency among other issues of great significance. The conference is called upon to pave the way for the implementation of real measures in the sphere of military detente.

The very convening of the Madrid meeting is certainly a significant phenomenon and its work could not fail to exert a positive influence on the general international situation. So the fact that, despite all obstacles and difficulties, definite progress has been made in Madrid is all the more significant. Certain provisions that may play a positive role in developing and strengthening detente and cooperation among the European states have been agreed regarding almost all sections of the final act.

Thus it has been possible to reach mutually acceptable agreements on making the Helsinki principles effective, on combating international terrorism, on cooperation in the sphere of respect for human rights and on other topics. ". . . The USSR has always advocated and continues to advocate strict and complete observance in the relations among all states on the principle of equality and the generally accepted norms of international law," L.I. Brezhnev stated 27 April in the Kremlin, "such as, for instance, the norms embedded in the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act...."

Headway has been made in agreeing on the section on cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science, technology and the environment. Certain results have been achieved on issues relating to cooperation in humanitarian spheres.

The Soviet Union firmly maintains that the onward development of detente is the only possible culture medium for the development of humanitarian cooperation. Anyone who is really concerned about developing cooperation in the humanitarian and other spheres rather than just paying lipservice to the idea cannot place barriers in the way of detente. The socialist countries' delegations reject the atempts to undermine the principled basis of humanitarian cooperation as defined in the Final Act.

The Soviet representatives subscribe to the provisions of the Final Act to the effect that cooperation among states can only be built given strict observance of the principle of noninterference in internal affairs and respect for sovereign rights, including each country's laws and administrative rules. That is an absolute demand, an absolute law of international life.

An understanding exists among the Madrid meeting participants--and this can be noted with satisfaction--that the process initiated by the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki must be continued. It is true that there is not always agreement over what specific means should be used in the process. Some delegations would like to reduce the whole all-European process to the mere periodical convening of meetings like that in Madrid. The Soviet delegation regards that approach as narrow. It advocates a broad concept of further moves after the conference, as defined in the Final Act. It is a matter of advancing the process of consolidating and developing cooperation in Europe. "We believe that the process initiated by the all-European conference must be continuous," L.I. Brezhnev has declared. "Every form of talks--multilateral, bilateral--should be used to resolve the problems that perturb Europe."

In the atmosphere of definite positive shifts in the Madrid meeting's work, the submission of a draft final document by a group of neutral and nonaligned countries can be regarded as logical. Although the document has substantial shortcomings, it may on the whole promote a rapprochement between the sides' positions and the quest for generally acceptable compromises on the issues the Madrid meeting is called upon to decide.

It would be wrong to claim that harmony has always prevailed in Madrid, that there have been no confrontations nor keen polemics, that there have been no attempts to deflect the Madrid meeting from the correct road and create artificial difficulties.

The fact that there have been objective difficulties in Madrid cannot be left out of account. These have been caused above all by the fact that representatives of countries with different social systems are meeting there. But there have also been difficulties and obstacles--and unfortunately they still remain--created artificially to retard the all-European process and maybe more: In general to hold a kind of wake for it. But Europe's peoples do not want to break off the detente process. They realize that the Madrid meeting's work is being affected by the keen struggle between the two opposing trends in international life: The course of developing detente and consolidating peace and the course of sharpening international tension and the stepping of the arms race. The prospect of achieving positive results in Madrid clearly does not fit into the strategy of the forces gambling on a resumption of the cold war and on securing military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states.

The advocates of the latter course have still not abandoned hope of turning the Madrid meeting from a businesslike conference into an arena of confrontation and cheap anti-Soviet propaganda. On the pretext of concluding the meeting "as swiftly as possible" they would like to nullify all the positive things already achieved in Madrid. But that would damage the all-Eurpean process; it would be discredited in the eyes of public opinion and the split in Europe would intensify.

The thesis that the consideration of questions of military detente is dependent on the solution of other problems is unfortunately still extant at the Madrid meeting--that is, new obstacles are being placed in the way of the adoption of mutually acceptable decisions.

Life itself disputes the untenable idea that the solution of each specific problem is directly dependent on the settlement of other problems. Supposing that this idea were to be introduced into the currency of international politics to the benefit of somebody's narrow interests a vicious circle would inevitably be formed in the discussion of pressing international problems and the general world situation would be deadlocked, with all ensuring consequences.

Only one conclusion follows from this: Preliminary conditions are essentially tantamount to an ultimatum. They are wrong in relations between sovereign and equal states. They run counter to the spirit and the letter of the Final Act.

Noting the untenability of such a posture, L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress: "...They are trying to make demands of us and to set preliminary conditions; while they lay claim to some sort of 'right' to give the orders virtually all over the world, by demanding that we, in 'payment' for Western agreement to talks, abandon elementary consideration of our own security interests and abandon assistance to our friends when they are subjected to aggression or the threat of attack."

Historical experience cogently shows that states' talks with one another are successful only when attempts to dictate terms to one another are discarded and there is a real desire for peace and mutual respect of partners' interests. Given observance of such an approach by the participating states, the Madrid meeting can culminate in substantial positive results and be a significant stage in strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe. Such an approach would be a very powerful persuasive example to other regions of the world.

By proving the possibility of ensuring peace on a regional basis, Europe could give a fillip to the spread of detente to all regions of the world and promote the normalization of the situation in conflict areas and the solution of the global problems of our time.

Public forces' responsibility for the maintenance and consolidation of detente in Europe is great. The activeness of the peoples is a primary factor in international politics. They have seen from their own experience the beneficial fruits of detente and are insistently advocating the maintenance of peace and opposing the arms race. Recently the International Committee For European Security and Cooperation and other public organizations have held a number of forums and meetings; representatives of these organizations have been to Madrid to express to the meeting participants the European public's determination to defend the cause of peace and European security.

The Madrid meeting is called upon to reaffirm the self-evident fact that progress in developing the all-European process produces results whereby there are no winners or losers. It is always a triumph of reason from which everybody--both Eastern countries and Western--gains. It is a gain for all who value peace, security and cooperation on our continent.

SOVIET DELEGATE SPEAKS AT AAPSO CONFERENCE

BK071142 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 May 81

["Excerpt" of speech by Vladimir Illich Potapov, Soviet delegate to the 1-3 May AAPSO-sponsored international conference on solidarity with the Kampuchean people in Phnom Penh--in Russian fading into Cambodian translation]

[Text] The victory of the Kampuchean revolution dealt a powerful blow to the hegemonist ambitions of the Beijing authorities, who seek to transform Southeast Asia into their fiefdom. Today, the whole world has taken cognizance of the reality of the savage crimes perpetrated by the Maoist clique which brought Kampuchea to the brink of racial extinction. At the same time, each of us has clearly grasped the scope of the precious internationalist activities of the Vietnamese people in providing resolute and disinterested assistance to the neighborly, fraternal Kampuchean people.

The bloody crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique have kindled feelings of hatred, indignation and resentment. For nearly 4 years, the Beijing puppet clique in Kampuchea pitilessly massacred more than 3 million Kampuchean people--old and young, men and women alike. Participants in this conference have been given all the facilities to learn about and understand the many irrefutable proofs of the savage and ferocious crimes of the genocidal regime. Today, these acts have become a most fearful and despicable past

Dear friends, at this moment I and all of you are witnessing the creative work of the Kampuchean people who have restored and reorganized enterprises, schools, hospitals, kindergartens and other structures which were damaged or destroyed.

We are extremely moved by the great successes of the Kampuchean people in normalizing their country's economic and social life. The elections of the people's administrative organizations represent an important stage in this difficult progress. The active participation of the masses in these elections is proof of the people's trust in and support for the policies of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC].

During our visit to the interior of the country, we clearly noted that the Kampuchean people heroically struggled to overcome the consequences of the Pol Pot regime. In these efforts, the Kampuchean people should be aware that they are not alone.

Loyal to their internationalist obligation, the USSR, the SRV and other fraternal socialist countries have provided the Kampuchean people with effective material assistance which, at first, included such necessary commodities as medicines, foodstuffs, children's clothes and factory equipment. Seeing that the genocidal regime had slaughtered a large part of the population such as doctors, teachers and intellectuals, socialist countries have sent their specialists to help Kampuchea in restoring livelihood.

We have no doubt whatsoever that the total change which has taken place in your country is irreversible. At present, no maneuver of the enemies and the traitors can divert the Kampuchean people from their chosen path. However, at the same time, we can in no way turn a blind eye to the fact that many forces are attempting to push and pull Kampuchea toward the return of the Beijing puppet regime and to worsened tension in Southeast Asia.

The bases of the capitalist states [words indistinct] show that they are the real origin of the threat to the security of the entire Asian people. We like to think that the struggle to smash the military bases of the imperialists and the easing of military and political differences to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace are part of the struggle for peace in Asia and the world.

Loyal to a foreign policy of peace, friendship and international cooperation, the PRK, together with fraternal Vietnam and Laos, has made an important and precious contribution to the struggle to strengthen peace and stability in Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia.

The Soviet state and people warmly and unanimously hail the new constructive proposals put forth during the foreign ministers conference of the SRV, LPDR and PRK last January. These initiatives are aimed at settling all the vital problems of Southeast Asia through negotiations, and at strengthening peace and stability in this region of turmoil.

We would like to assure you, dear comrades, that true to proletarian internationalism, the Soviet people will further strengthen fraternal friendship, solidarity and active cooperation with the Kampuchean people.

VOTE AGAINST MILITARY AID TO EL SALVADOR REPORTED

LD071011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Eloquent Vote"]

[Text] New York, 2 May--The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee has voted by an overwhelming majority against granting military aid to the Salvadoran junta until it stops the killings, terrorist acts and violation of civil rights.

This decision has been formulated as an amendment to the foreign aid bill which provides in particular for the allocation of $25 million for military aid to the Salvadoran junta. "The committee vote," S. Solarz, a legislator from New York, has stated, "reflects the mounting opposition to the Reagan administration's shortsighted policy on El Salvador."

CRISIS IN U.S.- W. EUROPE RELATIONS VIEWED

LD071633 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 9

[Vitality Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "'No Good Can Come of This'"]

[Text] The doctrine of "containment" ["sderzhivaniye"], which once determined the anti-Soviet thrust of the American military-political course, has undergone an unexpected transformation. Extremely worried by Washington's current irresponsibly bellicose line, R. Augstein, publisher of West Germany's DER SPIEGEL magazine, is calling on the authorities of the FRG and the other NATO countries to take measures to "contain" the overreaching transatlantic ally.

"The most unpleasant thing about U.S. foreign policy is the fact that the United States 'does not understand' its own intentions--that is, does not define them honestly, insofar as it acts fundamentally dishonestly over moral issues," R. Augstein points out in an article published in DER SPIEGEL, continuing: "Since Kissinger failed with his formula of mutual assurances, the United States wants to relegate the Soviet Union once and for all to the role of a second-rate power whose sphere of action would be determined by the foremost power, namely the United States. No good can come of this, and no good will come of it... There is a fundamental disagreement between the United States and its NATO allies, which is that the latter cannot wish this policy success."

That is a serious and seemingly carefully thought-out statement from an experienced, well-informed observer. Even if it reflected only his personal feelings it would be of considerable interest. But all the indications are that what has surfaced in the remarks of DER SPEIGEL's publisher is something that worries virtually every thinking resident of the FRG. And not just of the FRG but of the other West European states that are U.S. allies in NATO, especially the four states which, under the 12 December 1979 decision, are to be transformed into the launchpads for nuclear-tipped medium-range American missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and on all the European socialist countries.

Increasingly broad strata of the population in these Atlantic states are realizing that the American missiles, foisted on them on the pretext of safeguarding their security, in reality pose a lethal threat. The antimissile movement that has emerged in West Europe is not merely a fact but an explosive factor that is having a growing impact on the deepening crisis in U.S. relations with its West European allies. The crisis, which extends far beyond the missile problem alone, is essentially affecting all the political and philosophical concepts on which "Atlantic cooperation" has hitherto been based.

When, during J. Carter's presidency, certain West European leaders complained that it was much harder for them to talk to the United States than it was for the Soviet Union, they were not far from the truth. Now, under R. Reagan, when a U.S. course of confrontation, a headlong arms race and crude military force is being accompanied by unceremoniousness, effrontery and shamelessness, it is not the Soviet Union--presumably the primary target of all this--but the West Europeans who have been terrorized. There is no need to question the fact that the ruling class of the West European capitalist countries feels little more sympathy for the Soviet Union than the powers that be in the United States do, or that overall there is more linking West Europe and the United States than there is separating them. But it is also clear that the West Europeans' vital interests so far as our continent's peace and security are concerned are, now more keenly than ever, dramatically at odds with the U.S. course. The contradiction boils down to the fact that the residents of West European countries, who have seen it all in their time, feel horror at the very thought of even a small-scale military conflict, while Washington is gambling in its policy not simply on war but on nuclear war.

From this viewpoint the West European capitals see the sharpening of international tension as a phenomenon far broader and more directly relevant to them than simply a crisis in Soviet-American relations. Bonn and London (alas, not everyone there as yet), Rome, Brussels and The Hague realize that in the event of a military conflict West Europe would be not only the most likely victim but also--and this stems directly from current American military strategy--the first and clearly the main battlefield.

Finding themselves between the hammer and the anvil and being in a state of military-political dependence on Washington, the West European states have been forced to adjust to Washington's course, no matter how adventurist, ridiculous or insane it seems to them. Hence the quality and contradictoriness of the U.S. Atlantic allies' policy and the lack of clear perspective in it. On the one hand the Washington leaders are offering assurances that the United States still regards it as its goal to ensure their security. On the other, at every step of the way they are seeing for themselves that Washington is taking decisions with the most direct relevance to their vital interests not only without consulting them in advance but often without notifying them. Surely that was the case with the publication of "Directive 59," which legalizes the idea of "limited" nuclear war, and with the announcement that areas thousands of kilometers from America are a "zone of U.S. vital interests," just as it was the case, incidentally, with the general abrupt U.S. turnabout in international policy leading up to the abandonment of the detente policy?

The business of the American medium-range missiles has highlighted something that even the most pro-Washington circles in the West European countries can no longer ignore. The fact is that, while they wish to be a free agent in politics, they are no more than a pawn in the pursuit of Washington's purely egotistical course, which in no way considers their national interests. The fact is that Dulles' thesis--the United States is in West Europe not for the love of it, not to defend it, but insofar as it accords with America's interests--is now truer than ever.

Everything in the capitalist world, "Atlantic solidarity" included, has its price, everything must be paid for. With surprise verging on shock the West Europeans have discovered that they will have to pay for the security promised by this "solidarity" by agreeing to live in the shadow of a nuclear threat jeopardizing their very existence. At the very least the price will be the awareness that, in the words of DER SPIEGEL's publisher, "No good can come of this, and no good will come of it."

RETURN TO POLICY OF 'CONTAINMENT' SCORED

LD071441 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 18 Signed to Press 30 Apr 81 pp 2-3

[Editorial: "Decisive Choice"]

[Excerpt] Portentous Contrast

The working people's international festival is being celebrated in a complex and critical atmosphere this year. At the same time as the socialist countries, actively helping to strengthen the foundations of peaceful relations among the peoples, are putting forward one proposal after another on behalf of the highest and most authoritative leading bodies--the communist party congresses--and the developing states are one after another making persuasive and insistent appeals for the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order in the name of preventing further decline, hunger and epidemics, the developed capitalist countries are in the grip of a fever of military preparations. They refuse to discuss the socialist community countries' reasonable, considered, constructive proposals and stubbornly ignore the appeals of the so-called "Third World."

The imperialist powers headed by the United States are replying to the socialist countries' peace-loving and constructive proposals aimed at easing international tension and immediately ending the dangerous nuclear missile arms race by deliberately exacerbating the political and diplomatic struggle and stepping up their already feverish preparation. Fanning war hysteria over the "Soviet danger" invented by them, Washington has set itself the task of turning developed capitalist states in a very short time into a military camp in the full sense of the word, armed to the teeth and subordinate to the Pentagon. In order to achieve this aim it is making American allies, primarily Britain, the FRG, Italy and Japan, mobilize colossal financial resources and industrial, scientific and technical potential. Whether obligingly approving the bellicose U.S. course like Britain, or making cautious reservations like the FRG, or limiting the size of its contribution in advance, like Japan, London, Bonn and Tokyo are nonetheless demonstrating their readiness to follow Washington in the anti-Soviet approach proclaimed by it. Diehard British Tories, Bavarian and Rhineland revanchists, descendants of the Japanese samurai and reactionaries of every nationality and stripe are uniting beneath the banner of double-dyed reaction and overt counterrevolution hoisted by the most aggressive circles of bellicose U.S. imperialism.

The imperialist powers, above all the United States, are seeking to vilify and slander the attempts by the peoples of developing countries to back up their demands for a just economic order with an active struggle against the brazen bossiness of foreign monopolies and their local political mercenaries by affixing to them the spurious tag of "international terrorism." Not only bourgeois propaganda and news media but even ministers, following Washington's instructions, are trying to portray as "terrorists" the best, boldest and most patriotic sons of the peoples of Latin America, Africa and Asia who have risen to defend national independence and freedom. Although not all capitals of capitalist powers saw the Salvadoran patriots' heroic struggle as a threat to the existence of the "free," that is, the capitalist world, as Washington tried to demonstrate, West European figures obligingly supported its absurd and spurious fabrications about Soviet and Cuban "interference;" class solidarity proved greater than reason! While restrainedly evaluating as "primitive oversimplification" the White House's false allegations that the fundamental and long-awaited socioeconomic changes that have overtaken many African and Asian countries occur not through the will and desire of their peoples but because of the same "interference" by the Soviet Union and Cuba, these figures are still prepared to support the absurd attempts to "link" the arms race with the assistance which the socialist countries give the national liberation movement.

The class solidarity of the major capitalist powers' ruling circles has been manifested particularly clearly in the unanimous support which they give to the efforts of U.S. imperialism aimed at returning to the Dulles policy of "containing," that is, isolating and surrounding the Soviet Union and even "rolling back communism to the 1939 borders." The leading NATO powers--the FRG and Britain--and also Japan are actively helping Washington to strive for military and strategic U.S. superiority in all the most important regions of the world. A NATO decision adopted, incidentally, before the events in Afghanistan allows the United States to deploy on the European Continent almost 600 more nuclear missiles capable of hitting any target on the territory of the socialist countries, including the European part of the USSR. The same NATO countries are assiduously urging the American military to create large military bases as soon as possible in the Near East, from where American nuclear missiles, as well as bombers carrying nuclear bombs and missiles, could threaten the socialist countries, including the Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics of the USSR. Britain has announced its readiness to participate in the American Rapid Deployment Force, which will be deployed at military bases in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf in order to threaten the entire Soviet south from the Black Sea to Issyk-Kul with its land-, sea- and submarine-based missiles. In the Far East the Japanese militarists dreaming of revenge and the Chinese hegemonists seeking to dominate Southeast and South Asia are uniting under U.S. guardianship.

Dangerous Calculations

The leading figure of West European NATO countries, in approving and supporting the anti-Soviet plans and military preparations of the present U.S. administration, are inspired not only by hatred of the socialist world but also by their mercenary interests and calculations. Deliberately fanning Washington's animosity toward the USSR, the government of the British diehards, believing the old motto "divide and rule," reckons that it will once again bring the United States closer to Britain and reinstate the former "special relationship" between them. The Bonn government is seeking to take advantage of the exacerbation of American-Soviet relations to strengthen its international positions by making the FRG a power on which both international equilibrium and East-West confrontation depend. Having been caught up in the hysteria about the "Soviet danger," Japan is skillfully carrying out a broad and multifaceted "peaceful invasion" of China and other countries in east Asia, subordinating them to the interests of Japanese imperialism.

Everyone understands that the United States' return to the policy of confrontation, which Washington pursued from the end of the war until the start of the seventies, is fraught with great dangers to the whole world. It leads to the exacerbation of relations among states belonging to different social systems and to increased confrontation among the major industrial and military powers possessing tremendous stocks of nuclear missile weapons.

Statesmen and politicians of developed capitalist countries enthusiastically applaud the American reactionaries, hailing and approving the new administration's "decisiveness and firmness," and call for a progression from "rhetoric" to action. With criminal irresponsibility they are hastening to take advantage of the fact that, as a result of the tragic vagaries of the American political system, provincials infected with pathological anti-Sovietism, unexperienced and ignorant international affairs and unable to subordinate their feelings to the national interest and their pretensions to leadership to the realities of the present complex and diverse world, have come to power in the United States.

They have already demonstrated their inexperience and ignorance, having been unable so far not only to proclaim but even to outline U.S. policy on the most important international problems, and they have demonstrated their narrow provincialism by the fact that as many confused and contradictory views have repeatedly been expounded on the selfsame issue on behalf of the selfsame administration as there have been people wishing to voice them.

During the recent U.S. election campaign political observers and commentators, speaking ironically of the clumsy foreign policy statements of the presidential and administration candidates, voiced the hope that, once in power, they would cease the rhetoric designed for the exasperated and intimidated man in the street and would engage in serious matters, as behooves the leaders of a great power. These hopes were not realized. Every day, every week and every month that the new administration has been in power confirms and corroborates the fear that it is not statesmen made wiser by experience and able to assume responsibility for the destinies of the United States, their allies and, in the final analysis, the whole world who head the greatest and the economically and militarily strongest capitalist power but irresponsible loudmouths who confuse the world arena with the last election rally, not farsighted and clever diplomats who are able to captivate allies and followers with clear goals and to convince opponents with weighty arguments but obtuse martinets who believe in the power of shouts and orders, not adroit and energetic businessmen prepared to take their partners' interests into consideration but gendarmes guarding the profits of American corporations with the nightstick of customs restrictions and tariffs. And it is to these people that the capitalist leadership of the United States, West Europe and Japan is servilely and hopefully entrusting the future of the whole capitalist world, as well as the fate of all mankind. It is really true that, as the saying goes, when God wants to punish someone he deprives him of his reason!

The Only Alternative

The Soviet Union, unanimously supported by all the socialist community countries, counters fruitless and dangerous confrontation with the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Despite the irresponsible threats and the pugnacious statements of leading U.S. figures, there resounded from the platform of the Soviet communists' forum--the 26th CPSU Congress--the calm, confident, reasonable voice of its leader: "It is universally recognized that the international situation depends largely on the policies of the USSR and the United States.... The USSR wants normal relations with the United States. From the viewpoint of the interests both of the peoples of our two countries and of mankind as a whole there is simply no other sensible path. Displaying farsighted wisdom, L.I. Brezhnev expressed readiness for an active dialogue on all levels in order to discuss, weigh and resolve acute international problems. He called for a struggle to be waged jointly with and "hand in hand with America, with European states and with all countries in our world" against the real threat posed to mankind by the arms race and also by the tension which is being deliberately maintained and fanned in international relations.

Although more than 2 months have now elapsed, the American leadership has simply not managed to reply to the Soviet Union's proposals and appeals, displaying total ideological sterility and political helplessness. Not venturing to reject them outright and proving incapable of putting forward something as a counterweight to them, this is already the third month that the present U.S. leadership has been muttering something indistinctly and unintelligibly with its characteristic discordance, thus confusing and nonplusing both its own followers inside the country and its allies outside it.

Even the capitalist press, which enthusiastically repeats the absurd and idiotically stupid anti-Soviet declarations of present U.S. secretaries, disappointedly points out with increasing frequency that they are incapable of suggesting anything different, more meaningful and sensible either to the West European countries interested in detente or to the developing states of Latin America, Africa and Asia, which are suffering from serious economic disorder and political internecine strife, or to American themselves, who are intimidated by Washington's bellicose Rhetoric.

Against the background of panic speeches, criminal arguments about "limited nuclear war" and hysterical calls for as much as possible to be spent on the production and the speediest deployment of diverse and increasingly terrible weapons of mass destruction, the international public has perceived the inspiring address from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress as the embodiment of true state wisdom and concern for the future of mankind. "We once again call insistently for restraint in the sphere of strategic arms," L.I. Brezhnev declared. "The peoples of the world cannot be allowed to live under the threat of the unleashing of nuclear war." Expressing readiness "to continue appropriate talks with the United States without delay, while preserving everything positive that has been achieved hiterto in this sphere," L.I. Brezhnev put forward a number of important specific proposals, whose discussion creates a sound basis for fruitful talks on limiting the deployment of new submarines and banning the modernization of existing and the creation of new ballistic missiles.

Instead of discussing the Soviet proposal and replying to the Soviet Union's appeal, the present U.S. leaders intensified their feverish activity in order to push through the militarist-minded Congress (which they did) colossal new appropriations, above all for nuclear missile arms, a 50-percent increase in the navy and its equipping with new missiles. The U.S. defense secretary's recent statements have shown that the American military leadership is not only preparing for nuclear missile war but is also assiduously schooling the U.S. population in its inevitability. Under pressure from its NATO allies in the last few days Washington has begun speaking, albeit indistinctly, of the possible resumption of the American-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks, but some figures put them off until the end of the year, others for 2-3 years, and yet others still longer--for 5 years, when the United States will be able to dictate its will to the Soviet Union "from a position of strength." Although the State Department sometimes recalls NATO's "dual decision"--on the deployment of American nuclear missiles in conjunction with arms limitation talks--the Pentagon does not want to hear anything about talks: The American military is highhandedly seeking the speediest deployment of its missiles in West Europe so as to sharply change the balance of the existing approximate military equilibrium in the United States' favor.

The Pentagon's desire to turn West European countries into a nuclear missile bridgehead has been dictated by a concealed, but quite obvious intention to try out the "limited" or "controlled" [dozirovannyy] nuclear missile war advocated by Washington on the European Continent. Dooming West Europe in advance to destruction and desertification, American strategists are reckoning on retaining the possibility of a nuclear missile strike against the socialist countries, on which American champions and advocates of "limited" nuclear missile war now expatiate so frequently and vociferously.

This is precisely why the present U.S. leaders are so violently opposed to the proposal advanced by L.I. Brezhnev to establish a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range missiles of NATO countries and the USSR, and why Washington's European accomplices rejected the Soviet proposal so quickly and categorically. It is a startling fact that certain Bonn ministers have been especially obliging, even though quite recently the idea of a moratorium was welcomed and supported by none other than the head of the FRG Government.

The Soviet Union has countered the senseless arms race and the deliberate fueling of tension and provoking of conflicts with its own well-thought-out, considered and constructive proposals, which provide not for the fanning of war hysteria but for talks with regard to mutual interests, not for foolhardy political confrontation but peaceful coexistence based on mutually advantageous cooperation; not for deliberate exacerbation of conflicts but their settlement through the efforts of all interested sides. The socialist world counters the irresponsible and dangerous "brinkmanship," which threatens all mankind with a nuclear missile disaster, with its own alternative--the only sensible and realistic one which accords with the hopes and aspirations of the peoples.

Nationwide and Worldwide Suppo.

"Evaluating the foreign policy program of the 26th congress as a whole," K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his report "Checking With Lenin, Acting According to Lenin" at the Moscow ceremony devoted to the 111th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, "it cannot fail to be seen that the CPSU's line in international affairs is not subject to circumstantial fluctuations, subordinated to any narrow egoistic aims or directed against any people or state. It is directed against war, against the forces of militarism and neocolonialism. It is aimed at ensuring peace and improving the entire situation in the international arena."

Open and honest, reasonable and assured, this policy understood by the working people is approved and supported not only by the Soviet people and the peoples of all socialist countries but also by all peace-loving and progressive forces on all continents. It has been greeted positively by many trade union, youth, cultural and religious organizations and societies and by very broad sections of the population. This purposeful and consistent policy has elicited a favorable response in the ranks of such strong and influential parties as the Social Democratic Party of Finland, the British Labor Party, the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the Netherlands Labor Party, the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and others. Groups and currents prepared to support the Soviet proposals have appeared even in a number of bourgeois parties. President U. Kekkonen of Finland, President H. al-Asad of Syria, Prime Minister I. Gandhi of India and President W. Brandt of the Socialist International have urged other statesmen to discuss the USSR's earnest and important proposals in a businesslike and objective manner and to the point.

The most farsighted statesmen of many countries situated on practically all the continents have evaluated positively both the peace-loving, constructive proposals advanced and approved by the 26th CPSU Congress and the real possibilities of implementing them. The proposal to extend confidence-building measures in the military sphere has been approved and supported by eminent and authoritative representatives of a substantial majority of European states. The proposal to create an authoritative international committee which would demonstrate the vital need to avert nuclear disaster has been greeted with well-disposed interest and approval by many scientists both in Europe and America and on other continents. UN circles are animatedly discussing the desire voiced at the congress to convene a special session of the Security Council with the participation of top leaders of the council member-states in order, as L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "to seek the keys to improving the international situation and preventing war."

The clear, distinct, sensible initiatives have elicited a good, sincere response from the broadest sections of the population everywhere. Following Lenin's behest to turn not only to governments but also to peoples when it is a question of war and peace, the 26th CPSU Congress proclaimed a peace program for the eighties, hoping and believing that it will be heard, understood and supported by all peoples.

And this appeal has really been heard, and the program understood and supported by everyone who values mankind's future. The massive people's demonstrations in support of peace, security, detente and disarmament and against the nuclear missile arms race and the deployment of American nuclear missiles on European soil which have marked the spring and, particularly, the May Day of 1981 show that the socialist world's efforts to prevent the aggressive U.S. capitalist leadership and its accomplices in West Europe from pushing mankind into the abyss of nuclear self-destruction coincide wholly and fully with the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of the whole world.

The serious deterioration in the international situation brought about by the most aggressive imperialist circles, notably the United States, faces the peoples, political parties, professional and public organizations, statesmen, scientists, writers and artists with a choice: either actively to support the socialist countries' policy of strengthening peace and of creation or to allow an irresponsible handful of politicians and the "dealers in death" standing behind them--obsessed as they are with anti-Sovietism--to plunge Europe, America and also Japan into an incurable fever of nuclear missile arms and panic preparations to use them, with all the disastrous consequences.

This is a decisive choice, on which mankind's very existence and even life on earth depend!

People of good will, who are rightly alarmed at the irresponsible militarist course of the United States and its allies, want to hope that reason will triumph even among those who are seized with war hysteria and the craving to join battle with the "Soviet danger" which mentally unbalanced people seem to see everywhere and in everything. Hearing their unbridled anti-Soviet statements and shouts almost every day, international observers fear the emergence in the American ruling clique of a second Forrestal, who, as is known, was obsessed with the "Soviet danger" and threw himself to his death out of the window of a Washington psychiatric institution, shouting "Russian tanks! Russian tanks!"

In this complex and difficult situation the CPSU Central Committee's May Day slogan "Peoples of the World: Deal a Resolute Rebuff to the Aggressive Intrigues of Imperialism, Militarism and Revanchism!" sounds particularly topical.

ERNST GENRI EXAMINES CIA'S 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD080943 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 May 81 p 5

[Ernst Genri article under the rubric "Terrorism Without a Mask": "Using Other People's Hands"]

[Text] At the airport of the Afghan city of Qandahar in the middle of April a group of armed terrorists attempted to hijack an Afghan aircraft to Pakistan. The terrorists were arrested. It has now been ascertained that this act was committed by some terrorist "Islamic Society of Afghanistan," which operates from Pakistan.

Something else has also been ascertained. This organization is one of those which secretly enjoys support from across the ocean. The CIA in the heart of Asia! But there is no need to be surprised.

There is frequent talk now of two "terrorist systems" operating in the capitalist world--neofascist and anarchist (or left extremist). Indeed, both have been engaged for years in assassinations, kidnappings (for ransom) and even direct robbery.

It is no secret, however, that at the same time there also exists on an international scale a third such system, more powerful than the first two: the CIA of the United States.

I could even go further and say that there are threads stretching from the CIA both to neofascist and to left extremist terrorists. Sometimes it is difficult to detect at once which of these "systems" decides and which fulfills in a given case. It almost always turns out that it is not so much a question of fascism or anarchism as of imperialism.

Here is a brief, greatly condensed list of the CIA's most important, so-called "special" operations over the past three decades:

1953: the plot which resulted in the overthrow of Prime Minister M. Mossadeq of Iran, who escaped death, however.

1958: unsuccessful plans to assassinate President J. an-Nasir of Egypt.

1961: assassination of Prime Minister P. Lumumba of the Congo Republic.

1966: the plot which resulted in the overthrow of President K. Nkrumah of Ghana.

1967: assassination of the outstanding Cuban revolutionary Che Guevara.

1973: assassination of President S. Allende of Chile.

1975: assassination of the progressive Kenyan figure M. Kariuki.

1976: assassination of O. Letelier, former minister in the Allende government.

1977: assassination of President M. Ngouabi of the People's Republic of the Congo.

1980: plans to assassinate President S. Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

1979-1981: plans to assassinate Iranian leader Khomeyni.

1960-1980: repeated attempts to organize the assassination of F. Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State.

Here I have left aside numerous CIA plots in Latin American countries. They are too many to count. We know, for example, of operation "Concord," during which a whole series of assassinations of opposition leaders was carried out in Central and South America. It is also sufficient to recall the recent events in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has reported that in the period from 1961 through 1976 alone the CIA carried out approximately 900 major secret operations against individual "undesirable" figures and entire governments. A report by the U.S. Senate committee to investigate CIA activities admits that the CIA used the services of criminals for these purposes: precisely both neofascist and left extremist terrorist organizations. The same report states that "high-ranking administration employees discussed and perhaps sanctioned the creation of a physical liquidation service inside the CIA."

Continuous global terrorism: But what, then, are the special feature of the CIA's terrorist operations, apart from their international scale?

There is, above all, the fact that the CIA, unlike other--nonstate--terrorist systems, does not operate directly but only through intermediaries. Every operation is carried out by other people's hands, by foreign agents who tackle this business as though in their own interests, for their own purposes. In other words, a kind of indirect imperialist terrorism is being practiced. Engaging in this, the CIA tries never to show its face and sometimes hides behind not one but several masks.

Neofascist terrorists kill people themselves, as do leftist terrorists, but the CIA acts to cover its tracks and, as far as possible, avoid if not suspicion then at least direct responsibility. In particular, this method makes it possible without too much risk to use the services of the same right and leftist terrorists who themselves kill.

Only in individual cases do leading CIA figures still have to say if not half the truth then at least one-hundredth of the truth. But this happens, as a rule, only with those employees who have already been retired and who have remained dissatisfied with something.

By and large, however, the strictest secrecy is observed, and everything is done through a "front" [Podstavnoy apparat]. CIA operations thus represent a kind of AGENT terrorism, which makes no declarations, parades no ideology and generally engages, as it were, merely in "gathering information." But on the other hand this terrorist system has incalculable material assets and a whole army of executors ready for anything in various countries.

What takes the leftist "Red brigades" in Italy months of intensive preparation is frequently fulfilled by such agencies following telephoned instructions in a day or two. Apart from everything else, this system is tightly covered by diplomatic immunity.

It is possible to name several subsidiary agencies of the CIA in different parts of the world, which fulfill such work for it (and for themselves).

SAVAK--the secret police in the shah's Iran--was such an agency. In 1978 alone the number of killings committed by SAVAK exceeded 3,000; there were, of course, far more injured. It was later ascertained that the CIA trained SAVAK agents at the so-called "International Police Academy" in Washington. Among other things the trainees attended a special course of lectures on "intensive interrogation methods." And in Tehran the whole business was covered up by Richard Helms, U.S. ambassador to Iran and former CIA chief.

CIA operations in Turkey in the seventies were carried out chiefly at the hands of the fascist Gray Wolves Organization. The number of their victims had reached 2,500 by 1980. The instructions drawn up for them at the CIA pointed out: "It is necessary to carry out acts which give the public the impression that revolutionaries committed them. Here you should not stop even at killings."

In Israel the MOSSAD state intelligence service has featured (and continues to feature) as a subagency. In the Republic of South Africa it is the National Security Administration, and in the Arab east some threads lead to the Muslim Brotherhood terrorist organization, which tried several times to assassinate J. an-Nasir.

The Portuguese Liberation Army organization operates in Portugal and has hundreds of terrorist acts to its account every year, almost half of which are against communists.

The term "holding company" exists in the West, meaning a joint-stock company which supposedly does not do business itself but, on the other hand, controls a whole series of concerns with the help of portfolios of shares in its possession. And the CIA is a kind of terrorist "holding company," controlling daughter combat organizations in various countries. Thus, Washington's James Bonds are by no means fcition, only, unlike the hero of I. Fleming's novels, they operate through other people's hands. They can have dealings with both neofascist and left extremist organizations, or with "liberal" state establishments: The difference in the political flags of those under their wardship does not trouble them at all.

Here is another special feature of the CIA's operations: It does not engage in unsystematic, disorderly terror, like right and "left" extremists, but directs terror accurately at a definite target and at definite people who are not to the liking of American imperialism.

What, then, is the purpose of CIA operations nowadays? There can be no doubt about it: It is the "struggle against communism," the community of socialist countries and the national liberation movement.

When former CIA Chief W. Colby, later U.S. ambassador to Saigon, was questioned about his activities by a U.S parliamentary [as published] committee, he declared: "Since the end of the war (World War II for example) we, the CIA, have done nothing but help various...forces against the communist threat."

In fact, this was the case considerably earlier. It has been ascertained as a result of the latest investigations that the first actions by American organs (the CIA's predecessors) against the communist movement were conceived of even before the October Revolution and were directed against V.I. Lenin.

The book on U.S. intelligence and counterintelligence by the American T. Johnson tells how, soon after the February revolution in Russia, agents of the U.S. secret services operating in Europe considered a series of assassinations of prominent Bolshevik Party leaders who were still emigres, including Lenin. "If that operation had been carried out," Johnson writes, "neither the Soviet Republic nor the Red danger would exist now."

This report is confirmed by former CIA Chief Allen Dulles himself. He held a post in Switzerland at the time. In his reminiscences published in the SATURDAY EVENING POST magazine Dulles frankly writes that his superiors in Washington recommended him to pay attention to "the Russian emigre Ilin" (Lenin's literary pseudonym), who held "extreme convictions," for possible removal from the political arena. Dulles did not take that advice--something which, according to him, he regretted all his life.

Since then the CIA has not made similar "mistakes." And when Gen Vernon Walters, one of the CIA's leaders, was asked during the investigation into the CIA-backed assassination of the progressive Chilean figure Letelier if he would give evidence at the trial of the assassins, he replied: "Yes, undoubtedly, but I would also say that Letelier was a communist, and therefore they did right to kill him."

Thus, there is no disputing the nature of the CIA even with its "ideologists." They do not hide their raison d'etre, even if they do conceal individual operations. Being just the same kind of consequence of the historical crisis of bourgeois society as right extremist and left extremist terrorism, U.S. state terrorism is inseparable from the anticommunist strategy of modern imperialism. The CIA is not some group of plotters and killers which came into being by chance and which might vanish from the scene tomorrow, as gangs of right and left terrorists vanish, but is an inalienable part of the capitalist state organism.

But this does not lift the historical responsibility for their crimes from those who create such establishments.

BACKING ISRAEL BELIES U.S. TERRORISM 'CONCERN'

LD080919 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 81 p 3

[Article by V. Mihaylov: "Washington Hypocrites"]

[Text] Washington likes to discuss "moral" topics. These discussions serve as a smokescreen to conceal its own unseemly actions and collusion with criminals.

This year, as is well known, the so-called "problem of internatinal terrorism" has become the White House's hobbyhorse. To the accompaniment of accusations of terrorism leveled against one and all--the Soviet Union, Cuba and the national liberation movements in various parts of the world--Washington is supporting not fictional but the most real, ruthless and savage terrorists in the form of the governments of entire countries.

Day after day the Zionist pirates drop bombs, shells and missiles on Lebanese cities and villages and organize bandit attacks on the territory of this long-suffering country. Hundreds of civilian inhabitants are dying in the conflagration and thousands are left homeless. According to reports coming in from southern regions of Lebanon, Israeli troops are still concentrated in the border enclave seized by the separatists under the command of the traitor Haddad. As a result of the escalation of Tel Aviv's aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples the situation has been exacerbated to the limit.

Who is to blame?

Israel and its puppets are seeking to divide Lebanon in order to prevent the consolidation of the country's progressive forces and to physically annihilate the Palestine resistance movement and Lebanon's national patriotic forces. But it is obvious that the aggressor could not operate so shamelessly and impudently if he did not feel powerful support behind him.

The actions of the enemies of Lebanon's unity are being coordinated and openly encouraged by the United States. Since it entered the White House the new U.S. administration has invariably confirmed its support for Israel. This support is being stepped up with literally every passing day. It is symptomatic that Israel's aggression was sharply intensified on the eve of the Near East visit by U.S. Secretary of State Haig and reached its climax after Haig's visit to Tel Aviv had ended.

Washington is now strenuously trying to "prove" that it is not to blame for the acts of international piracy perpetrated by Tel Aviv. But murder will out. As the London newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES noted, the Zionists held consultations beforehand with the United States, which gave the "go-ahead" to the new aggression in Lebanon. Even a newspaper like the New York TIMES was obliged to admit that "as a result of the lack of criticism of Israel's actions from Washington, many people in the Near East, particularly in Israel, have formed the impression that the Reagan administration is more tolerant of Israel's military operations than the Carter administration."

Former Lebanese Prime Minister R. Karami called the expressions of "alarm and concern" at the development of events in Lebanon and assurances that the United States had initiated "major diplomatic efforts" to normalize the situation in this region "utterly false and hypocritical."

Today it is absolutely clear to the whole world that the Israeli Zionists' predatory terrorist policy is supported 100 percent by the United States. It is not the U.S. imperialists' advantage to settle the near crisis--they need unrestricted rule in the oil-rich and strategically important Near East. The successes of the national liberation movement threaten to wreck the designs of the imperialists and Zionists. That is why Washington scorns no tricks, even the dirtiest, in its struggle against the movement.

...Bombs, missiles and shells are thundering in Lebanon. The lethal weaponry the Zionist terrorists and their rightwing Christian puppets are putting into play is stamped "Made in USA." The Lebanese tragedy is continuing and its culprits are known: imperialism and Zionism.

MILITARY PRESENCE IN PERSIAN GULF DENOUNCED

LD080139 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 7 May 81

[By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov: "Zone of Peace or a Military Staging Area?"]

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS--A U.S. aircraft carrier, for the first time after the Middle East war of 1967, passed through the Suez Canal on Wednesday heading for the Indian Ocean.

This fact is significant in many respects. Previously the U.S. command moved naval ships of lighter types through the Suez Canal whereas now it started using the canal for sending aircraft carriers directly from the Mediterranean. Previously the aircraft carriers' voyage round the Cape is known to have taken up to 2 weeks. Consequently, the Pentagon is getting an opportunity to move whole striking naval forces into the Indian Ocean much quicker. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat who has placed this major waterway at the services of the U.S. military, is thereby a direct accomplice in the U.S. broad military preparations in the Indian Ocean area.

A huge U.S. naval armada, including two aircraft carrier groups, has been brought there now. Only recently Washington tried to justify such a massive concentration of U.S. naval ships by pleading necessity to rescue the U.S. hostages who were held in Iran. But the U.S. diplomats have long safely returned home while new and new U.S. naval ships keep arriving in the Indian Ocean.

Consequently, it is a question not of some temporary U.S. 'military presence' but of practical realization of the idea, which has been long entertained at the Pentagon, to cover the entire Indian Ocean by a helmet of U.S. military might. In actual fact this means conversion of the Indian Ocean into a certain "American lake" surrounded from all sides by the Pentagon's military bases. The expansion of the nucleus of these bases in Diego Garcia Island, the delivery of nuclear warheads there and the stationing of U.S. military installations in Somalia, Kenya, Oman, the Sinai Peninsula, and in Australia--all are links of the same ominous chain which is designed to encircle the entire area of the Indian Ocean.

The Indian Ocean waters, as is known, wash 36 littoral states where almost a third of mankind lives. Major trade routes run across the Indian Ocean. All peoples are interested in an unimpeded use of the Indian Ocean for sea navigation and in its being made a zone which would be rid of the arms race and of militarist preparations. This is why as far back as 10 years ago the United Nations Organization adopted a declaration on announcing the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

However, owing to counteraction by the USA, with Beijing joining it lately, the realization of the declaration has not been started up to now. The UN General Assembly decided to call an international conference in Colombo this year to work out and adopt practical measures to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The U.S. delegation together with the Beijing representatives this time, too, blocked the work of the UN special committee which was instructed by the UN General Assembly to prepare the said conference. Washington, ignoring the interests of the world community, has virtually declined to participate in that international forum.

Whether the Indian Ocean will become a zone of peace or a U.S. military staging area is the question of paramount political importance. The Soviet Union which from the very outset supported the initiative on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace consistently comes out for the creation of appropriate conditions in the region for that. The recent Soviet proposals are another confirmation thereof. The broad international response which has been aroused by them indicates that they are consonant with the aspirations and demands of the peoples.

U.S. 'GLOBAL STRATEGY,' AFGHANISTAN POLICY HIT

LD071515 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 May 81

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Washington is now kindly receiving the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Meanwhile, American instructors are training and arming bands of terrorists at military bases in Pakistan. After they infiltrated into Afghanistan, these bandits engage in unheard of atrocities against the civilian population.

Two members of the American Congress, Joel Pritchard and Don Ritter, have just returned home from a visit to three military camps in Pakistan where terrorists are being trained to be infiltrated into Afghanistan. These American gentlemen claim that there are some 300 such camps in Pakistan, and the ringleaders of the bandit groupings whom they met invariably demanded more and more arms. Chinese, British and American weapons are reaching these bandit groupings in a steady stream according to the New York TIMES and other Western newspapers. This is also borne out by the Washington and Islamabad agreements on American military aid, part of which is intended for the Afghan bandits. And according to the British SUNDAY TIMES, alongside weapons, American and British ex-servicemen are arriving in Pakistan as military instructors. And the net result of all this activity carried out under the auspices of the American Central Intelligence Agency is the burning down of schools and whole settlements, the murder and maiming of civilians and other atrocities on Afghan soil carried out by the bandits. They don't spare mullahs, subjecting them to torture and death. These bandits also burn sacred Korans and mosques before killing their victims they cut off their hands, ears and noses, and torture children in fornt of parents. As one of the bandit leaders who has visited Washington said, "We don't take prisoners and we don't intend to show mercy to anyone."

These are the so-called freedom fighters who are trained and armed in Pakistan and infiltrated from Pakistan into Afghanistan with the help of the American taxpayers' money.

Speaking a few days ago at the White House at a ceremony to mark the memory of the victims of Nazism, President Reagan recalled the documentaries he had seen during the Second World War about the violence and terror perpetrated by the Nazis against innocent men and women. But the atrocities perpetrated by the Afghan bandits against peasants, mullahs, old people, women and children are of the same kind as the crimes committed by the Nazis against mankind. The only difference is that today the United States is siding with those who are committing such crimes. Today the American President frankly declares that he intends to continue supplying arms to the terrorists--or, violating elementary norms of international law in Afghanistan, while the American secretary of defense declares that it is worthwhile backing the Afghan terrorists.

Such actions by Washington have become part and parcel of American global strategy. The scenario for Afghanistan is quite typical. On the other hand, American secret services, first secretly and then openly, do everything to aggravate the situation, to whip up tensions. All means are used, including interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and organizing bands of cutthroats. When the situation becomes sufficiently tense and a hysteria starts, the second act is played out. United States military budget is increased and the United States military presence is stepped up.

In the light of today's expansion of American interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, one can draw certain obvious conclusions. First, one can again graphically see how truly justified is the assistance rendered to Afghanistan at the request of its revolutionary government by the Soviet Union. For this assistance is necessary to defend a sovereign country from foreign aggression; from the very interference which has become so evident on the part of the United States. Secondly, now it is clear to everybody that despite all the Washington statements about the need to pull out the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan, actually everything is being done to obstruct a political settlement of the situation around the country. As the Indian foreign minister, Narasimwa Rao, justly noted a few days ago, it is precisely those countries who are engaged in a noisy campaign about the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan that are completely disinterested in the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country.

Indeed, what is taking place now when Washington together with Peking and Islamabad are training and arming more and more Afghan bands? Under the pretext of the artificially stepped up tension, United States is continuing to keep over 30 naval vessels in the Persian Gulf, equipping their military bases on the Diego Garcia island, in Oman, in Egypt, in Somalia and Kenya. It is hurriedly arming Pakistan and trying to turn the Pakistani regime into a policeman of that region. And this is what American support for the Afghan terrorists means.

PRAVDA SCORES WEINBERGER SAN FRANCISCO SPEECH

LD071029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "No Sense of Proportion"]

[Text] Having lost all sense of proportion, in a speech in San Francisco U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has called for total U.S. arming to combat an alleged "Soviet threat." Defending the colossal U.S. military spending which the Washington administration is forcing on the U.S. taxpayer, Weinberger said that U.S. interests "are global" and that U.S. military policy "must be viewed in a global context," since, he claims, the threat confronting the United States is also a global threat.

"We cannot allow ourselves to ignore any one region in order to strengthen another," the secretary of defense thundered. As he put it, the United States must be sufficiently strong to defend its interests wherever a threat to them might develop. The United States must "restore its military strength after years of neglect."

Laying claim to others' energy resources and raw materials, which rightfully belong to the states where they are located, Weinberger said that the United States had become an "island state" and that "many resources needed by the United States for energy purposes and many strategically vital minerals are located thousands of miles from U.S. shores."

In his militarist fervor the Pentagon chief went as far as saying: "To safeguard our access to these resources we must increase our military and naval strength. The proposed increase in the U.S. military budget is designed for this purpose." Weinberger's statement leaves us in no doubt whatever that, flouting all the norms of international law, this public figure recognizes just one law--the law of force--has pretensions to supremacy and is encroaching upon states' national sovereignty.

The U.S. secretary of state presented relations with the allies thus: The cornerstone of U.S. policy is to work out a rational distribution of the military burden so as to ensure that our allies and their strength could, together with the United States, increase their contribution to the common defense (read: to the militarization process). In other words, Weinberger would like to place its allies' military budgets at the service of U.S. aims, with a total disregard for the social and economic problems facing the countries of West Europe. But will the U.S. allies consent to this? It seems that this is no concern of Weinberger's.

The leader of the U.S. military department called for an intensification of Japan's militarization, in contravention of all postwar undertakings and treaties. He said that Japan is one of the most important U.S. allies in the world and that the U.S.-Japanese military treaty is one of the mainstays of U.S. plans in the Far East.

He admitted that the United States currently has around 45,000 troops in Japan and is providing it with "a nuclear umbrella and offensive strike power--the capability of inflicting a counterstrike."

He made it clear that the United States is ready to supply Japan with whatever, as he put it, "it lacks for this purpose."

Is Weinberger expressing the Japanese Government's view? This, at any rate, is what people are asking.

The U.S. secretary of defense called for a buildup of the U.S. Navy, especially in the Indian Ocean. He expressed satisfaction with the posture of Beijing leaders, who have welcomed the U.S. militarist efforts to increase the U.S. military capability in the Pacific Ocean. Weinberger said that China's leaders also welcomed the U.S. determination to "compete with the Soviet Union right across the globe." The Pentagon chief thus reaffirmed that the Beijing leaders have gone right over to imperialist and militarist positions and support the U.S. military-industrial complex' policy.

The spirit of militarism runs right through Weinberger's speech, which is a sordid example of the flouting of the rights of other countries and peoples and of encroachment on states' economic and other resources in the pursuit of U.S. imperialism's interests. In the heat of military hysteria the U.S. secretary of defense seems to have lost his sense of reality. In short, as the saying goes, "Malborough s'en va-t-en guerre...."

CHINESE LEADERS' ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA SCORED

LD071608 Moscow TASS in English 0521 GMT 6 May 81

["Anti-Soviet Hysteria in Beijing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS--The level of anti-Soviet propaganda in Beijing is not being lowered. The Chinese rulers stint no effort to smear the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which aims at the maintenance of universal peace and the prevention of world war. Beijing has become one of the mouthpieces of the propaganda war, the imperialist and reactionary forces are waging against the USSR and other countries of socialism. Suffice it to say that RENMIN RIBAO in April last alone carried some 250 items hostile to the Soviet Union.

The tune in this smear campaign is set by official pronouncements of Chinese leaders. The keynote of these statements still is the Maoist slanderous thesis of the Soviet Union as "the principal source of the threat to the peace and of the growth of the danger of war." The press of the People's Republic of China is constantly concentrating on the theme of a "growing threat" from the Soviet Union to the Western countries and Japan. In this respect Beijing not only operates in unison with the bellicose anti-Soviet pronouncements of United States officials, but also seeks to make its own contribution to worsen the atmosphere of psychological warfare. In doing so, it seeks to shield the aggressive incendiary course both of the United States and its own, to claim to be a peacemaker and to depict the aggressive military NATO bloc as a "guarantee of peace and international security".

The West is permanently urged to establish jointly with China a "united front" for struggle against the Soviet Union, to further toughen its policy vis-a-vis the USSR. In this connection, the Beijing propagandists have unleashed a fierce campaign against the Soviet initiatives proclaimed at the 26th Congress of the CPSU and directed at preserving and developing the process of detente, curbing the arms race and lessening tensions in the world. These proposals are presented in a distorted light and described as the Soviet Union's striving to "paralyse the West through a peace offensive," to "gain time" and "get out of a difficult situation." The Beijing REVIEW journal claimed in a provocative manner that "any treaties and agreements" with the Soviet Union would lead to nothing.

In making overtures to the reactionary forces of the West, with whose assistance they hope to pave the ground for the implementation of their own expansionist designs, the Beijing hegemonists have shown a particularly hostile attitude to the Soviet proposal on imposing a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and on confidence-building measures in the Far East. The malicious hysteria in Beijing is quite explicable, as any steps leading to a lessening of international tensions, to creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence, run counter to the plans of the Chinese leaders, who are hatching their great power hegemonistic plans. The Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI journal does not conceal that it sees the danger of the Soviet proposal on confidence-building measures in the Far East in the fact that it is directed against a "strategic coordination between China, the USA and Japan." The Chinese propagandists are not ashamed to take under their protection the openly provocative activity of the U.S. radio sabotage centres, which are engaged in subversive "activity" against the socialist countries. Beijing combines its rabid anti-Sovietism with an unbridled campaign against other socialist countries and those friendly to the Soviet Union--Vietnam, Cuba, Kampuchea, and Laos. Particularly many slanders are spread in connection with the situation in Poland.

PRC OVERTURES TO INDIA SEEN AS 'DIPLOMATIC STUNT'

LD061423 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 29 April carries on page 3 under the headline "Iron Feathers of the 'Doves of Peace'" an 850-word article by M. Goryanov commenting on current Chinese peace overtures to India. These, he says, are "illusory," since China continues to encourage Indian separatists, to give military aid to Pakistan--like the United States--and to occupy Indian territory. The truth, Goryanov says, is that China sees India as an "obstacle to the realization of its great-power plans in Asia" and that the peace overtures are merely a "diplomatic stunt."

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV MESSAGE TO KARMAL REPORTED

LD290935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 81 p 1

[Brezhnev and Tikhonov message to Karmal on the occasion of the anniversary of the April revolution]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr--To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

On behalf of the Soviet people, the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and on our own behalf, we heartily congratulate you, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the DRA Government and all the people of Afghanistan on the occasion of the third anniversary of the April revolution.

The national and democratic revolution of Afghanistan, of the PDPA has created necessary prerequisities for the construction in the country of a new society based on the principles of social progress, social justice and void of the exploitation of man by man.

The reasonable policy of the PDPA which meets the national interests of the country has motivated the strengthening of the unity of all progressive and patriotic forces of the country and has guaranteed successes which the people of Afghanistan are scoring in radical reconstruction of all spheres of life, and in development of democracy, the development of the national economy and raising the level of material and cultural prosperity of the people of Afghanistan.

On the international scene the DRA Government consistently follows the policy of strengthening the peace and security in the region of southwest Asia and all parts of the world. The Soviet Union respects the constructive foreign policy of Afghanistan and her status as a nonaligned country and favours the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan created as a result of the aggressive actions of the imperialists and their allies against the people of the DRA and its government.

The Soviet-Afghan relations are relations based on fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and all-sided cooperation. The people and the government of the DRA can trust the solidarity and internationalist aid of the Soviet people in their struggle against the imperialistic interventions in the internal affairs of the DRA, which is still continuing and for the defence of the gains of the April revolution and the implementation of its aims and goals.

We wish further successes for the brotherly Afghan people, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government, and yourself, Comrade Babrak Karmal, in your creative work and your efforts for securing peaceful conditions for the development of the revolution of Afghanistan.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

KORNILOV SEES DRA PROGRESS DESPITE U.S. OPPOSITION

LD071400 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Sovereign Afghanistan is confidently advancing along the road, upon which it has embarked. The national democratic revolution, which was accomplished by the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, has paved the ground for building in the country a new society based on principles of social progress and justice, free from exploitation of man by man. The reasoned political line of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan meeting the country's national interests has predetermined a strengthening of the alliance of all the progressive and patriotic forces, has been an earnest [as received] of the successes, for which the Afghan people is working in building a new life.

This march of events is welcomed by all, who cherish the cause of peace and independence of people, but is a source of a diametrically opposite feelings in the camp of imperialism and reactionaries. The undeclared war unleashed against revolutionary Afghanistan by the imperialist circles of the USA, their accessaries and voluntary allies, is continuing and in all evidence the present Washington administration intends to further fan the flames of that war. Evidence of it is apparently the statement by the U.S. President, who has recently declared for everybody to hear that the United States is ready to "assist with arms" gangs invading Afghanistan from the territory of neighboring Pakistan. What can be said about the statement by spokesman for the U.S. State Department William Dyess who went so far as to say that Washington does not object against a coup in Afghanistan?

The Western press has recently reported that Washington is planning to supply Pakistan annually with arms and military equipment worth 400 million dollars. At the same time other things have been learned: U.S. military and economic "aid" to the Ziaul Haq regime may be granted only on condition that Islamabad will adhere in its foreign policy to a course that is convenient and beneficial to the ruling circles of the United States. In other words, the USA is stubbornly making efforts to turn Pakistan into a U.S. base in Asia, into an obedient executer of imperialism's military and political designs which are spearheaded in the first place against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and India. The U.S. line for preventing at any cost a just political settlement of the situation, which has taken shape around Afghanistan, of building up tension, was again demonstrated also at the NATO Council session in Rome.

But past and past for ever are the times when imperialism wielding its "big stick" could impose its will on sovereign countries and peoples. All the progressive peace loving forces side with and support revolutionary Afghanistan. The people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its government can further hope for solidarity and internationalist aid of the Soviet people in the defence of the gains of the April revolution, in the implementation of its aims and tasks.

U.S. SUPPORT TO INDIAN SECESSIONIST GROUP ALLEGED

GF031137 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL reports that a so-called government of Khalistan has been established in the United States by secessionist immigrants from Punjab and advocate the secession of Punjab from India and the formation of an exclusive, communal state of Khalistan. They have the full backing of the special agencies of the United States, the PRC, Great Britain, and Pakistan.

WILLINGNESS TO UPGRADE INDIAN MILITARY NOTED

BK051615 Hong Kong AFP in English 1546 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] New Delhi, 5 May (AFP)--The Soviet Union would be willing to extend any assistance to India to make it "militarily strong," Soviet Ambassador Y.M. Vorontsov said here today.

He noted that both India and the Soviet Union were committed to peace and together could "block hasty moves by those interested in plunging the world into a third world war."

Mr. Vorontsov was participating in a round-table discussion on "Lenin, India and 35 years of Indo-Soviet diplomatic relations."

The ambassador described the longstanding Indo-Soviet friendship as a "very precious fruit."

BRIEFS

NEW AFGHAN PUBLICATION--Kabul, 7 May, TASS--The first issue of the new quarterly journal HORASAN is off the press in the Afghan capital. This is the publication of the Dari language section of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It will print items on the study of the Dari language, literature of Afghanistan in the Dari language. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 7 May 81 LD]

POLISH EDITOR VIEWS SOVIET SUPPORT FOR POLAND

LD042358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2315 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 May (TASS)--"Poland is an integral link in the socialist community and will remain so. It has been, is and will be a faithful and sincere ally of the USSR. We are joined not only in an alliance, but also by common historical experience and by common aims and ideals," writes Jerzy Kraszewski, deputy chief editor of the paper TRYBUNA LUDU, in PRAVDA.

In his article "Peace--The Common Aim," the author analyzes the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions taken there.

"In putting forward a set of proposals touching on a wide range of issues," the article says, "the Soviet Union has again demonstrated, in accordance with the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, its active and constructive attitude to the difficult problems of the present-day world. This is at a time when imperialist forces are trying to slow down the process of detente, to create new hotbeds of tension and to step up their ideological diversions against the socialist states."

"The new USSR initiatives," Jerzy Kraszewski continues, "have met with an animated response in Poland, winning ardent support from all the true patriots of our country. The proposal to establish a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles was noted with particular attention in the Polish People's Republic. A freeze, both qualitative and quantitative, at the present level of such delivery systems would bring benefit to all."

"This," the author stresses, "would strengthen mutual trust, facilitating a curb in the arms race, and helping to stabilize the situation on the continent."

"The 26th CPSU Congress again confirmed the great role of the Soviet Union in the socialist community and the strengthening of its cohesion, in the struggle for peace and progress. The unity of views between the fraternal countries on all the major problems of the present day has become stronger. Such unity is the result of the continuous cooperation of the fraternal parties, of their deep mutual understanding, agreement and trust, their fidelity to the principles of proletarian internationalism."

"This," writes Jerzy Kraszewski in conclusion, "is particularly important today, when forces alien to socialism want to breach the unity and cohesion of the community and weaken it. The internal and external enemies of socialism, taking advantage of our mistakes, are trying to destabilize Poland. We understand the concern expressed by Soviet communists in talking about the situation in my country. This concern ensues from the internationalist principles to which the CPSU has always been faithful, and also ensues from the role and place of Poland in the socialist community and on the European Continent. We are grateful for the support for the PZPR's efforts, directed towards the stabilization of life in the country. It is very valuable and necessary to our party."

WESTERN SUPPORT FOR POLISH 'RIGHTWING' SCORED

LD061315 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1113 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 May (TASS)--The plot of the Polish rightwing forces and their masters in the West to use Poland as "the primary link in subverting the socialist system" "is aimed at European security as a whole since it violates the principle of equilibrium and stability which has been historically established on this turbulent continent," LITERATURNAYA GAZETA stresses today.

"Not only the fate of socialism in Poland, but Poland's fate, like the fate of global detente and calm, are today being thrown on to the scales of history," the paper points out.

"On one side of these scales are the long-term social and national interests of the Polish people, the unity of the socialist community, concern for the maintenance of political equilibrium and stability in Europe and, ultimately, the fate of world peace. On the other side are the irresponsibility and adventurism of the ultra-rightwing forces which are masked in ultra-leftwing clothes and which for the sake of their own reactionary aspirations and the aspirations of their masters are playing with fire and are prepared to gamble everything--peace, detente, the well-being of the Polish people and the socialist renewal of Poland."

The antisocialist forces, the paper notes, were illegally preparing the current Polish crisis throughout the second half of the 1970's. "Reaction has prepared it by skillfully using the serious mistakes and miscalculations in domestic policy as well as the ideological complacency which established itself in Poland in the final years of Gierek's leadership." These and other things "have been taken constantly into account by those forces of international reaction which for a long time--but particularly since the arrival in the upper echelons of U.S. power of the rabid anticommunist Brzezinski--have chosen Poland as the main 'link of subversion' in the socialist system."

This plot, says the article "is of the same type as the other attempts to disrupt calm in Europe and the world." "This is why many people, both in Poland and in Europe and including a number of serious state and Catholic figures, are looking with a feeling of growing concern at the actions of the unrestrained adventurists of the KSS [Social Self-Defense Committee] who are trying to manipulate dangerously the working masses in the Solidarity trade union association for the sake of achieving goals which have nothing to do with the social interests of the workers and the national interests of Poland itself."

POLISH CRITICISM OF SOLIDARITY'S ASPIRATIONS CITED

LD071880 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 81

[TASS correspondent report from Warsaw]

[Text] A number of articles have been published in the Polish press evaluating the Solidarity trade union association's recently published programmatic document.

The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee organ, TRYBUNA LUDU, notes that the appearance of this document at a time when discussions are underway throughout the country on matters pertaining to the forthcoming Ninth PZPR Congress means that the leaders of the trade union association intend to hold a debate side by side with the discussions of the PZPR program, and this, in itself, is proof of much more extensive ambitions than those manifest in the trade union's character.

TRYBUNA LUDU writes that the conception of Solidairty as outlined in the program extends the aims and tasks embodied in the trade union association's charter far too much. The trade union association intends to take upon itself a special mission in the life of the state and of the people.

The paper ZYCIE WARSZAWY stresses that in the draft of the document there is a general absence of understanding of the word structure [stroy], which is replaced by the word system. The present system itself is seen by the authors of the program from the negative side only, as the bearer of all kinds of evil, and in this the state is qualified not as the common property of the people but as some kind of indeterminate substance to which demands are merely to be addressed. The impression is created that the theses have been written in the name of a society which does not have a state and is even in opposition to the state, the paper stresses.

Similar evaluations are made by the weekly POLITYKA which stresses in particular that the compilers of the theses avoid the concept of and the very word socialism. What is most irritating, the article points out, is the fact that the Solidarity document sees the great, wonderful and lofty socialist ideas as truths suddenly discovered by Solidarity itself and proclaimed in isolation from the gains of People's Poland, while at the same time totally rejecting them.

The programmatic theses, the weekly notes, do not mention the political obligations which emanate from the acceptance of socialism by Solidarity as the only possible system in Poland today. On the contrary, Solidarity presents itself and its friendly organizations as an isolated force in the midst of dark forces, as a beleaguered fortress. It would be better if Solidarity considered itself as one of the levers for reforms and thought that the way to a better reality lies in unity and cooperation among the forces aspiring to reforms.

The authors of the theses, in working out new rules for elections to the Sejm, have not bothered to take into account the leading role of the PZPR, which they themselves accepted as an inviolable principle. Such an omission could be taken by some suspicious person as proof of the fact that Solidarity admits the possibility of taking power away from the PZPR and changing the system, POLITYKA writes. The draft of the program, the journal goes on to note, is also disappointing because of the fact that the solution of all major practical questions is left to the state, while Solidarity only declares its intention to demand and control. The evaluation of the state apparatus as a hostile and alien force shows the fear of the program's authors that society could lay part of the responsibility for the failure of the reforms at the feet of Solidarity--reforms in which it wants to participate nevertheless.

Pointing to the political aspirations of the authors of this document, which goes beyond the framework of trade union activities, the weekly points out that the programmatic theses of Solidarity differ from the program of a political party only in the absence of a section on foreign policy. True, the journal writes, this document is a program of a party which is in the clouds and many shortcomings in the document emanate from the fact that Solidarity has as yet not determined itself.

Pointing to the contradictions in the Solidarity theses, the weekly stresses that they are founded only in certain parts on the political and economic activity of present-day Poland. They contain many proposals which cancel each other out, all of which have one characteristic only--the aspiration to be appealing to society.

The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU notes that among the principles of the trade unions which include the principle of solidarity between unions, the latter principle is only connected by the authors of the program with strikes, and this cannot but evoke feelings of protest even among the more avid supporters of Solidarity. Why, for example, is there no talk of solidarity in labor or in the fulfillment of trade union obligations? Does not such an everyday, permanent and cognizant attitude by the working people deserve to be the fundamental principle in the activities of a workers' organization which has incorporated the concept of solidarity in its name, TRYBUNA LUDU asks. The paper stresses that the trade union association's program is suffering from strike mania. The program calls for the organization of such strikes which deal a considerable blow to the state apparatus.

TRYBUNA LUDU points out that in the concrete conditions of socialism it is impossible to separate the interests of the state from the interests of the working people. Surely this is the fundamental question which Solidarity has simply, and in accordance with objective truth, to explain to members of the trade unions in its programmatic document, the article justifiedly points out.

SHALYGIN RAPS KURON, WEST'S SUPPORT OF SOLIDARITY

LD072224 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 7 May 81

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Text] Speaking at Warsaw University, Jacek Kuron said this: I'm paid well and in hard currency, naturally. Kuron is the leader of what pretentiously calls itself the Workers Defense Committee and adviser to the leader of the trade union organization Solidarity.

When the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI published these words, it pointed out that the West makes a great secret of what quarters outside Poland are supplying the enemies of socialism inside Poland with money. Western governments claim they are not interfering and that if any aid is going to Poland it comes from public bodies and foundations that have nothing to do with politics. But is this the case?

One body in the United States that sends what are described as gifts calls itself Free Poland and is run by (Konstantin Hanka) who, during the Nazi occupation of Poland, worked for the Nazis and is now known to be connected with the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. One of the gift givers in France is a magazine called KULTURA which is known to be the rallying point of outright opponents of socialism in Poland. West Germany, too, has plenty of (?dirt) givers. One is Klemens Ridel, member of the Bundestag from the Christian Democratic Union and president of the Brotherhood of Silesian Germans, in other words one of those who wants to see Poland deprived of its western region.

In Britain, the body collecting donations for antisocialist elements in Poland is the Focus Policy Group led by David Irving, a man who describes the Nazi Reich in a book he has published as the first great unifying force in Europe for many years. The Nazi-type of unification cost the Poles 6 million lives.

What can such would-be friends have in common with the working people of Poland? All these self-assumed benefactors are least of all concerned about the welfare of the Poles; they declare their support for the new trade unions in Poland but not for the long-established unions. Why? Because the long-established unions favor working with the government to stabilize the situation and cope with the economic difficulties, and this means strengthening socialism in Poland, whereas the extremist elements that have seized many top positions in Solidarity and who exert influence on the organization in the capacity of experts, are opposed to working with the government.

Jacek Kuron talks of destroying the existing power structure. For this, we and others of his kind are paid in hard currency. For this attitude, groups in the West are more than willing to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist Poland by providing material and political support to antisocialist elements.

FRG COMMUNIST PAPER CITED ON POLISH SITUATION

LD071307 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 9

[G. Polikeit article "From the West German paper UNSERE ZEIT" published under the rubric "From the Foreign Press": "Whence the Threat to Poland?"]

[Text] A new wave of artifically generated excitement is engulfing the Western countries. The specter of the "danger of Soviet intervention in Poland" is being conjured up again in accordance with all the rules of the art of intrigue. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger set the tone and now everyone is coming in: ARD and ZDF (West German television and radio--the editor), BILD-ZEITUNG and FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU.

What new event warrants this excitement? Look, listen and you will be surprised: Poland is under threat because L.I. Brezhnev went to Prague. At the 16th CPCZ Congress G. Husak said that First Secretary Stanislaw Kania had said at the 6th PZPR Central Committee Plenum 5 months ago and what had been confirmed at the meeting of Warsaw Pact countries' party leaders and heads of state in Moscow on 5 December 1980 as the unanimous view of all the socialist states' representatives present, namely, that "Poland is a socialist state, a strong link in the family of socialist countries; so it is and so it will remain." And also socialist Poland, in the defense of its constitutional and state system, "can count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Warsaw Pact member states." (This is quoted from the joint communique after the December meeting in Moscow.)

Poland is faced with a serious threat at the moment. And the source of the threat is clear from the statements of the recent Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. "The main danger to the country," the plenum resolution says, "consists in the undermining of the structures of the socialist state." Groupings of opponents of socialism are influencing the Solidarity organization, conducting political activity directed against its charter and against the Polish Constitution, usurping the powers of state organs, flouting laws and trying to plunge the country into economic chaos and political disorder through strikes of an obvious political character.

None of this is by any stretch of the imagination in keeping with the interests of the workers, the Polish people's national interests. On the contrary, this activity is directed against the interests of the Polish workers and Poland's national interests. It exclusively serves the strategic concepts of imperialism, arms race plans and, not least, the revanchist opponents of Poland's current borders.

The campaign of hysteria which is being furiously kindled in our country is not only being used for a general anticommunist witchhunt but also has real political causes. The organizers of the new campaign need the specter of "Soviet intervention in Poland" to divert attention from their own interference in Poland's affairs, in violation of international law, and also since this hysteria would help to create the right atmosphere for the Bonn session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group.

As is known, in all West European NATO states there is stubborn resistance to the American plan to transform Western Europe into a nuclear missile springboard. The creators of the campaign want to crush the resistance to enable the NATO Nuclear Planning Group to embark on the accelerated implementation of the missile program. Thus, the propaganda machine has been set in motion even despite the fact that in his Prague speech L.I. Brezhnev again demonstrated the constructive readiness of the Soviet Union and its partners for peaceful dialogue with the West, for the continuation of the detente policy, for steps to limit all kinds of arms, for peaceful coexistence and for the eradication of the threat of nuclear death for all peoples.

In fact, the anticommunist campaign in connection with the events in Poland is consequently geared to suppressing the popular movement against NATO's "missile rearmament" in Western Europe. They want to suppress the movement using the artificial specter of the "danger of intervention in Poland," silence its participants, cause discord among them and render them unfit for the fight. Those who want peace, detente and disarmament have no right to and must not succumb to hysteria. The danger to Europe is posed not by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states with their disarmament proposals but by the American nuclear missiles and Washington's course which is hostile toward detente.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH SOVIETS WORKING IN BULGARIA

LD070947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Sofia, 28 Apr TASS --A friendly meeting between Comrade T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Soviet specialists working at Bulgarian enterprises and construction sites, embassy workers and representatives of Soviet establishments in Bulgaria, has been held here.

T. Zhivkov, who was greeted warmly by those assembled, described the work and decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the party's activity to fulfill the congress decisions. He emphasized the exceptionally important role in the further successful building of a developed socialist society in Bulgaria of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the application of progressive Soviet experience and Soviet scientific and technical achievements.

T. Zhivkov expressed the firm resolve of the Bulgarian communists and all the republic's working people to continue to strengthen and deepen the fraternal unity between the BCP and the CPSU and the unbreakable friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

MOSCOW CAUTIONS SPAIN ABOUT JOINING NATO

LD071504 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2130 GMT 5 May 81

[Yaroslavl Khabrov commentary: "Spain in NATO's Plans"]

[Text] Spain is being dragged into NATO. Those making the most strenuous efforts in this respect are the U.S. administration and the NATO chiefs headed by the bloc's Secretary General Joseph Luns. The matter of Spain joining the military-political bloc was on the agenda of the NATO Council session in Rome. NATO chiefs [words indistinct], but the Spaniards themselves do not hold the same opinion on whether it is necessary to join the Atlanticist union. However, we see that some of those who favor expanding the bloc view the matter as a practical one. The NATO secretary general has repeated in interviews and statements that he does not believe that any future expansion of NATO could be interpreted by the world or by Europe as upsetting the existing balance. Is that really so? Let us see what Willy Brandt, leader of the German Social Democratic Party, which cannot be accused of antipathy to NATO, has to say about this. The Madrid paper EL PAIS reports that, at a meeting of Common Market countries' socialist parties in Amsterdam, Willy Brandt said: If a new member joins NATO, the opposing bloc might also seek to expand and this would change the status quo in the Mediterranean. [Word indistinct], said Willy Brandt, this argument must be discussed seriously and in detail.

As far as one can judge, Mr Luns is deliberately feeding erroneous information to the people of West Europe and Spain. [Words indistinct] his claim that all the NATO countries agree about Spain's joining the alliance [words indistinct] of Spain does not enjoy broad support. In a recent survey of West European opinion on this matter, DIARIO 16 said that some NATO countries are insisting on the condition that Spanish public opinion and Spain's political parties (?should show themselves to be unanimous) on this matter. As we see, Mr Luns is well off of the mark as far as the true state of affairs is concerned.

Agency reports from Madrid say that the present government's desire to speed up the process of Spain's joining NATO will meet with vigorous opposition from the leftwing democratic parties. The socialists and the communists, who represent a sizeable part of Spanish public opinion, have spoken out against the hasty incorporation of the country into the Western political-military bloc.

Unlike Mr Luns, Spain's socialists realize that Spanish membership in NATO will seriously disturb the balance which has existed between the two blocs for over 25 years. The Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] believes that defense problems can be solved by Spain signing bilateral defense treaties with other European countries. By so doing, Spain would be making a meaninful contribution to the maintenance of European detente. On the other hand, an expansion of the NATO bloc by the inclusion of Spain or of any other country would provoke a dangerous raising of international tension. This is the opinion of PSOE. One cannot but agree with Spain's communists when they say that for the last 200 years Spain has traditionally pursued a policy of neutrality and of nonmembership in alliances. If Spain were to join NATO, this would have repercussions in its traditonal friendly relations with Africa and eliminate the possibility of its pursuing a policy of special links. It is easy to see that, were it to remain outside NATO, Spain could successfully play the role of link between Europe and the Third World countries, which would contribute to strengthening international cooperation.

The arguments of the government party are hardly convincing when it declares in unison with the atlanticist strategists that Spain's membership in NATO would contribute to the democratization of the Spanish Army and would enable the country to avoid the restoration of a totalitarian dictatorship. It is sufficient to recall the examples of Portugal and Greece, which were NATO members while power rested in the hands of the fascist Salazar-Caetano regime in Lisbon and of the colonels' junta [words indistinct].

A further consideration to which those who favor the atlanticization of Spain are giving little attention at the moment is that the incorporation of the country into the NATO bloc would entail a great outlay by Spanish taxpayers. Spain would have to spend at least $200 million on modernizing its weapons to bring them up to current levels of serviceability [word indistinct]. Moreover, it is understandable that, as the magazine DEFENSA points out, 87 percent of the senior officers in the Spanish Army are enthusiastic about Spain's joining NATO, while among other officers and NCO's the figure is only 47 percent.

But [words indistinct] the rest of the Spaniards and generals [words indistinct] want to push the country into the Western political-military bloc which brazenly voices its aggressive designs? Apparently they do. The Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez was right when he stressed that the matter of Spain's relations with NATO must be resolved through a serious debate involving all Spaniards. The PSOE and the Communist Party are demanding a referendum on this issue which is of such vital importance. [Words indistinct], announcing its intention to organize a petition of 500,000 signatures calling for such a referendum to be held, yet Calvo-Sotelo's government continues to insist that the problem be resolved by a simple vote in parliament.

ITALIAN BUSINESSMAN ON GAS PIPELINE FROM SIBERIA

LD070458 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--The president of the Italian state concern ENI, Alberto Grandi, told a TASS correspondent that his firm took a great interest in the project to build a gas pipeline connecting western Siberia with the western border of the USSR. He said that ENI was ready to buy an annual 8 billion cubic metres of gas which would be delivered by the pipeline to Western Europe.

During his Moscow visit, Alberto Grandi held talks with the leaders of a number of Soviet ministries, including those of foreign trade, chemical industry and mineral fertilizer production. The ENI president signed a protocol to prolong for another five years, and expand, a scientific and technological cooperation agreement with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Apart from the gas line project, Alberto Grandi said, he also discussed prospects for ENI participation in the extraction and processing of oil, coal and gas. He said he hoped for successful completion of talks on these projects which would provide for considerably broader and mutually beneficial partnership between ENI and Soviet organizations. Alberto Grandi said that the Soviet Union was a reliable source of energy, and Soviet oil and gas played an important role in energy supplies to the Italian economy.

The ENI president concluded by saying that the talks he had held confirmed that there were good prospects to increase cooperation in energy.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN SYRIA

JN061648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry, arrived in Damascus at 1600 today on a 3-day official visit to Syria.

Korniyenko was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister; 'Adnan Nashshabah, director of the Foreign Ministry Eastern Europe Department; the Soviet ambassador in Damascus; and embassy staff.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Korniyenko expressed happiness at visiting Syria. He said: This visit comes within the framework of consultations and exchange of viewpoints between friendly Syria and the Soviet Union. He added: I will meet with my colleagues in the Foreign Ministry to discuss various issues of interest to the two friendly countries.

Meeting With Khaddam

JN071224 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received at noon today Georgiy Korniyenko, Soviet first deputy foreign minister. The meeting was attended by Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur and 'Adnan Nashashabah, director of the Foreign Ministry Eastern Europe Department. It was also attended by the Soviet ambassador in Damascus. The meeting dealt with a review of developments in the region and bilateral relations.

AFP Report

NC071130 Paris AFP in English 1109 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (AFP)--The Kremlin is determined to persuade Syria not to do anything that would lead to a direct confrontation with Israel in violence-torn Lebanon, diplomats agreed here today. This was the aim behind the mission begun in Damascus yesterday by Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko, they said. Mr Korniyenko has played a major role in Soviet diplomacy in such events as former U.S. President Richard Nixon's summit with President Leonid Brezhnev in 1972, and the Helsinki European Security Conference in 1976.

As Mr Korniyenko's visit was announced in Syria, it was learnt in Washington that Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin had called, for the third time in just over a week, on Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Walter Stoessel, to brief him on Soviet approaches to Syria. The Soviet press has made no mention of this diplomatic activity, but Western diplomats agree that its aim is to avoid a Syrian-Israeli clash which could follow any new provocation.

A direct clash in Lebanon between the Syrian-led Arab deterrent force there and Israeli troops could well put Syria in a difficult position, and the Kremlin in an awkward spot, diplomatic circles pointed out. At the same time if the Soviet Union managed to freeze the current situation in the field, this would leave Syria with a clear advantage and give the Kremlin a strong bargaining position in subsequent negotiations on any permanent settlement in the troubled Middle East region.

Curiously, this flurry of diplomatic moderation contrasts with a violent Soviet press campaign against Israeli militarism and "U.S. hypocrisy," unsurpassed by anything written in Moscow since the height of the cold war. The official news agency TASS charged that U.S. calls for a "pause" in the Lebanese crisis were merely designed to cover a new escalation as Washington wanted to "kindle as many tension spots as possible in the Middle East".

Apart from this fiery rhetoric, and the insistence that any solution must not damage the position of the Palestinians and "patriotic Lebanese forces", the Soviet media has put forward no suggestions on how the Kremlin would envisage settling the bitter Lebanese problem. The Soviets refuse to acknowledge the existence of a specifically Lebanese problem, viewing the recurring conflicts in this East Mediterranean nation as a symptom of the wider Middle East issue.

One Soviet specialist on Arab affairs said recently: "When the situation is normalized in the Middle East, things will automatically change in Lebanon as the right will seek cooperation with the patriotic forces instead of following Israel's line in the region". He added that it was "patently obvious" that for the time Israel was simply using the Lebanese right to "liquidate the Palestinian resistance".

ZAMYATIN DENIES SOVIET 'AMBITIONS' ON GULF OIL

LD070959 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Kuwait, 7 May (KUNA)--In a statement published here today, a leading Soviet official denied that the (?Soviet Union) has [word indistinct] interests in the Gulf region. He also denied that the Soviet Union is seeking to share the spheres of influence in this vital oil region with the United States. However he affirmed Moscow's interest in the development [words indistinct] region within proximity of the southern Soviet border. He also stressed its insistence on taking part in any international conference on the Gulf. Member of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Zamyatin, said in a lengthy interview carried out by AS-SIYSASAH that the Soviet Union has no ambitions toward Gulf oil. He gave figures which contradict those mentioned by the CIA reports about Moscow's need for Gulf oil after 1985.

Zamyatin, who is a member of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, said that the submission of the Soviet proposals regarding the security of the Arabian Gulf is not due to the special interests of the Soviet Union in this region as some people in the West are trying to portray. However, he added that the Soviet Union is interested in the development of events in this region which is near its southern borders.

He went on to say that what Washington is reiterating about the Soviet threat to the Gulf "must not mislead anyone". He stressed that the United States has been "seeking to dominate the region since 1973. He said the United States has exploited the crisis of the American hostages in Tehran and began to escalate its military presence in the Arabian Gulf region, actually turning it into a closed American sea.

Zamyatin stressed that any "constructive discussions" to secure the security of the states of the Gulf must be held in the presence of the United States and the Soviet Union. He denied that the Soviet Union will become a state which will need oil by 1985. He said that the oil reserves in his country are great and sufficient. He pointed out that his country will this year produce huge quantities of oil and gas ranging from between 620 and 645 million tons, in addition to the natural gas and coal. He added that the Soviet general energy strategy will change at the end of the present century whereby there will be less reliance on oil as fuel and it will be used as a raw material for chemical and microbiological industry. He pointed out that the oilfields in western Siberia will by the beginning of 1990 produce about 400 million tons of oil.

On the other hand Zamyatin reiterated the Soviet stand which calls for a comprehensive and just solution in the Middle East based on a total Israeli withdrawal, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. He pointed out that the Iraqi-Iranian war is absolutely meaningless with respect to the interests of the two countries. He said Moscow adopted a neutral stand in the war, adding that "the Soviet-Iraqi treaty of friendship is a treaty of peace and not war". He explained that Baghdad did not express its displeasure at Moscow's stand in this connection. Zamyatin called for a political solution to the problems between Iraq and Iran and said that Moscow had supported all the Islamic and the nonaligned initiatives which tried to find a peaceful end to this dispute in the Gulf.

PLO ENVOY DISCUSSES ISRAELI ACTION IN LEBANON

LD071554 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS--The continuing aggression, with U.S. direct support, by the forces of Zionism and reaction in Lebanon is aimed at suppressing the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese National-Patriotic Forces and at splitting the country. This was stated at a press conference here today by Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, representative of the PLO to the USSR. The Palestinian representative firmly condemned criminal actions staged by Israel, and the U.S. strategy in the Middle East. Tel Aviv, availing itself of U.S. open support and using most up-to-date U.S. weapons, every day makes attacks on various parts of Lebanon, attacks to which hundreds of civilians--children, old men and women--fall victim, and which inflict a tremendous damage on the Lebanese economy, Muhammad ash-Sha'ir said.

In so doing the Israeli aggressors count on reactionary forces inside Lebanon, forces which seek a partition of the country and its conversion into diminutive communal states of puppet trend connected with Israel and the USA, he emphasized.

Muhammad ash-Sha'ir said that in the period of 1977 to the beginning of 1981 Israel turned over to the Lebanese separatists 165 tanks and armoured cars of U.S. make, 40 heavy artillery guns, helicopters, and thousands of anti-tank jet projectiles. About 150 U.S. servicemen are as advisers in the ranks of the formations of the rightist forces. Israel, as the head of the PLO representation pointed out, is the bearer of U.S. policy in the Middle East, by means of which Washington seeks to enhance its military presence in that part of the globe. The PLO representative pointed out the necessity of strengthening the unity of Arab progressive forces in the face of imperialism's and reaction's increasingly broadening conspiracy.

In this connection Muhammad ash-Sha'ir gave a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's support of the struggle by the Arab people of Palestine for the exercise of their inalienable national rights, and emphasized that the USSR is a true friend of Arab peoples, friend which is always ready to come to aid. The PLO representative came out in support of the proposals on a Middle East settlement, which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the 26th congress of the CPSU.

U.S. CARRIER PASSES THROUGH SUEZ CANAL TO RED SEA

LD071114 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 May, TASS--The United States strike aircraft carrier "America," carrying nuclear weapons, passed through the Suez Canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. The carrier is proceeding to the Indian Ocean to reinforce the American naval armada sailing close to the Persian Gulf region. It will be recalled that permission for American warships, carrying nuclear weapons, to pass through the Suez Canal was given by Egypt's President as-Sadat following his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who had recently visited Egypt.

GRAIN, MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO BE SENT TO NICARAGUA

LD061854 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The Soviet Union has decided to supply to Nicaragua without compensation 20,000 tons of grain after the United States' refusal to give economic aid to that country. A spokesman for the Foreign Trade Ministry in Moscow has reported that the first vessel with 13,000 tons of wheat is expected to arrive in the port of Corinto on 18 May and the second, with the rest of the cargo, is to arrive at the end of this month. Ten thousand tons of grain are to be delivered by Bulgaria.

Medical Aid

LD050420 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] In the Nicaraguan capital of Managua it has been announced that the Soviet Union is to present to the country's health authorities more than 3 million doses of vaccines against measles, tetanus and other diseases. Earlier, the Nicaraguan health authorities received Soviet anti-poliomyelitis vaccines free of charge. Soviet physicians are also giving their Nicaraguan colleagues practical assistance.

PRAVDA EDITORIALS VIEW MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

International Scope Seen

LD071449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Jubilee for Millions"]

[Text] The world is draped in red bunting. Red banners are fluttering in the capitals of dozens of countries, in thousands of cities and towns. How many of them will be raised over the millions of working people who will go out on May Day into the streets of cities and towns in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia!

May Day symbolizes the spring of mankind, whose progressive detachments are marching confidently along the path of building socialism and communism, winning and strengthening national independence, preserving detente and defending world peace. Ever new cohorts of fighters who have consecrated themselves to the sacred cause of man's liberation are joining these progressive detachments in the most diverse parts of the world.

The peoples have no more urgent or important task at this time than to avert the threat of nuclear war, plans for whose preparation are being nurtured by aggressive circles of imperialism.

Progressive mankind links its hopes of preserving peace above all with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The socialist community's transformation into a powerful force which has arisen in the path of the imperialist warmongers is a great feat by the working class and working masses led by the communist and workers parties.

The discussion of the new peace initiatives put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress is continuing in all parts of the world. However the anti-Soviets and anticommunists may try to distort them. Millions of people can see increasingly clearly that the CPSU and the Soviet state are paving correct paths for averting the threat of war and for safeguarding the peoples' security. Man's vital interests require that the 26th CPSU Congress' initiatives be implemented as soon as possible!

The fraternal parties and countries of the socialist community are marching in single formation and are consistently guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The unity and cohesion of the community countries and their unswerving determination to defend the gains of socialism are a guarantee of our countries' further successful progress and an essential condition for thwarting the criminal designs of the imperialist stiflers of the peoples' freedom. On May Day the peoples of the land of the Soviets will reaffirm their unswerving determination to strengthen this unity and cohesion.

The process of creating a new life is taking place over enormous expanses of the world. Soviet people send fraternal greetings to the heroic Cuban people, who are creating socialism and resolutely opposing the intrigues of U.S. imperialism. We greet the heroic Vietnamese people. Our greetings to the courageous people of Laos and the Kampuchean people, who are building an independent, free people's republic. Soviet workers' hearts are with the Afghan people, who are courageously defending the gains of the April revolution.

The communist and workers parties are the tested vanguard of the working class and working masses. By their activity they are proving that they are reliable fighters for the people's cause. Proletarian internationalism has been and remains their powerful weapon. Defending and honing this weapon is the communists' paramount duty.

Keen class battles are developing in the countries of the capitalist world. Every passing year sees the broadening of the working class' struggle against the monopolies' exploitation and oppression and for working people's rights, peace and democracy.

Led by the communist vanguard, the workers movement is emerging on new frontiers of the anti-imperialist struggle. We warmly greet the working class of the capitalist countries during these festive days.

By terror and repressions the imperialist circles are seeking to suppress the liberation movement of the working class and working masses. Many bold fighters for the people's happiness in the capitalist countries will greet May Day in prison cells. Soviet people send these courageous patriots warm fraternal greetings.

The invincible alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement has emerged in revolutionary anti-imperialist battles. This alliance has frequently thwarted imperialist reaction's dangerous machinations aimed against the peoples' freedom. The stronger this alliance, the more favorable the prospects for the freedom-loving peoples' attainment of their noble humane goals.

The peoples who have cast off the chains of colonial oppression are persistently defending their vital interests against the forces of the old world which are encroaching on the national independence they have won and on their achievements in the sphere of social progress. The Soviet people's warm sympathies are on the side of those who are struggling for the just cause, for freedom and independence.

Disregarding the peoples' will, the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism are trying to expand their military bridgeheads and to create new ones. In the West European countries they are preparing to deploy medium-range nuclear missile weapons and turn this region into a nuclear stockpile. In the Near East region, the Indian Ocean and a number of places in Asia and Africa they are stationing squadrons and building missile bases. The Beijing hegemonists are acting as imperialism's de facto accomplices in stepping up tension.

The Soviet Union counters imperialism's dangerous policy with a consistent course toward halting the arms race and consolidating and developing international cooperation. The USSR is in favor of extinguishing the "hot spots" in the world and turning Europe and Asia into continents of trust and cooperation. "No to nuclear war," the Soviet people state unanimously.

On May Day we shall raise even higher the banner of Marxism-Leninism--the eternally living revolutionary international teaching. With this banner, under the leadership of Lenin's party, we have triumphed before and will continue to triumph.

The CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans resound over the world:

"Long live 1 May--The Day of Working People's International Solidarity in the Struggle Against Imperialism and for Peace, Democracy and Socialism!

"Proletarians of All Countries, Unite!"

People's Achievements Hailed

LD071053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "May Day Banners"]

[Text] The red flags of May Day--the spring festival, the festival of peaceful, creative labor--are fluttering over the expanses of our mighty socialist motherland. Soviet people are greeting it in fine fettle. They take pride in the successes of the land of the soviets, aware that through their conscientious work they are strengthening its might and contributing to its greater prosperity. The richer and stronger the society of mature socialism becomes the better ensured is the growth of the people's well-being and the harmonious, all-round development of the personality of the free working person--master of the country.

We are greeting this May Day in an atmosphere of implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress determined a clear-cut and well-defined program of revolutionary transforming activity for the party and people in the eighties and pointed the way to new frontiers of economic, social and cultural progress. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia reacted with enthusiasm to the party's new tasks elaborated by the congress in the domestic and foreign policy sphere and unanimously approved its Leninist course.

The indissoluble unity of the party and people is convincingly indicated by the fact that Soviet people see the party's plans as their own vital concern. Reports of pre-May vigil labor successes are coming in from all over. All-union socialist competition is burgeoning beneath the banner "efficient, quality work!" The workers of the capital's leading enterprises, for example, have displayed a profound understanding of the CPSU's contemporary economic strategy. They say: "Maximum savings of labor, material and energy resources for the 11th 5-Year Plan on the basis of the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production!" The red banner collectives are in the vanguard of the competition, setting an example of creativity and initiative and well-organized and highly productive labor.

It is on holidays like May Day that the grandeur of the path trodden by our country's working people and of their struggle to build a new society is felt particularly strongly. At the beginning of the century Vladimir Ilich Lenin called May Day "the international festival of the proletariat's liberation struggle." To Soviet people May Day today is a festival of labor freed from exploitation, a festival of the fraternal unity and cohesion of all social groups and strata of Soviet society. No force in the world is capable of destroying the Leninist friendship of our country's free people forged by historical experience and sealed by labor and struggle! Just as unbreakable is the unity of our people's different generations: In the May Day processions the veteran's red sash and the schoolboy's Pioneer necktie symbolize the same loyalty to the ideals of Great October, loyalty to the banner of Lenin and the communist party created by him.

May Day is the day of working people's international solidarity. The Soviet people are internationalists in spirit and in world outlook. They are not indifferent to the fate of other peoples, to the lot of the working masses in the capitalist countries. On May Day we send fraternal greetings to all fighters for the people's happiness, for peace and social progress.

The working people of the socialist community countries are linked by unbreakable ties of comradely solidarity and true fraternity. We are together always—in joyous and in testing times. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Let no one doubt our common resolve to safeguard our interests and defend the peoples' socialist gains!" express Soviet people's profound feelings and beliefs.

The Soviet people are building the most humane and the most just society on earth and for this great creative work to succeed we need peace. The exalted, noble nature of the new society and its moral superiority over capitalism are most clearly manifested in its attitude toward questions which currently determine the fate of civilization--questions of peace and war. Socialism and peace are inseparable! On May Day the banner of struggle for lasting and just world peace flutters above the festive processions. By securing peaceful conditions for creative labor we are protecting the fundamental and most important interests of mankind--its right to a future. The CPSU's wise Leninist foreign policy course, unanimously supported by Soviet people, enjoys high prestige among the peoples of the world seeking peace.

Soviet people do not forget that today's joy and future achievements have been secured by the labor and struggle of a whole succession of generations of revolutionaries, fighters and builders of socialism. Their names and deeds are sacred to us. Today, on the eve of Victory Day, we remember with special gratitude the heroic feats of the World War II participants--those who gave their lives in battles for our motherland's freedom and independence and the veterans living among us today.

The glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and Soviet people and the rich heroic experience of the past help to educate new generations of builders and defenders of the country who have to resolve ever more complex and difficult tasks in building a classless society. The red banner of revolution illuminates the path into the future. It embodies the majestic ideas of communism beckoning mankind forward.

The bright spring holiday is being celebrated all over the world. Millions of Soviet people will join May Day processions in the streets and squares of cities and villages. The words of the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogan ring out across the country:

"Long Live May Day--The Day of Working People's International Solidarity in the Struggle Against Imperialism, for Peace, Democracy and Socialism!"

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY OFFICIAL RADIO DAY SPEECH

LD071621 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0808 GMT 7 May 81

[Talk by Gennadiy Georgiyevich Kudryavtsev, USSR first deputy minister of communications, on the occasion of Radio Day in the USSR--live]

[Excerpts] The role of radio and television in the life of the population of our huge country is very great. In its speed of operation, radio and television are weapons of immense ideological force, the medium that reaches the most people with information, propaganda and communist education of the working people. At the present time, the whole territory of our country is covered by radio program broadcasts, which are accessible to the entire population. Inhabitants of the country now possess more than 75 million radio receivers and there are about 82 million radio relay points.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress require further development of stereo broadcasting. At the moment stereo programs are transmitted in 26 towns in the country. In the 11th 5-year period it is planned to organize stereo broadcasting in another 80 towns.

This year Soviet television is marking an auspicious jubilee: 50 years ago regular television broadcasts began. The Soviet television transmitter network is far-flung and is one of the largest in the world. At the present time it consists of more than 3,500 television transmitter stations. Today in the country there are 121 television centers, producing programs which are received by more than 800 towns in the country. The number of television receivers in the country now exceeds 75 million, including more than 7 million color sets. Virtually every Soviet family living in a zone receiving television programs has a television.

From October 1980 five-zone broadcasting was introduced on television's first channel. Now the population living in the various time zones of the country can watch television broadcasts from Moscow at times suitable to them. In the 11th 5-year period it is planned to introduce a second all-union television channel for sociopolitical and arts programs. Wider usage is envisaged of artificial earth satellites for organization of multi-channel television. The bringing into use of the television broadcasting system using artificial earth satellites whose signals are received by the Orbita television stations on the 50th anniversary of the Great October was a great achievement of scientific and technological progress. There are now 90 stations operating in this system and it enables central television's first channel to be received in many remote regions of Siberia and the Far East, the far north and Central Asia.

In 1976 a new geo-stationary satellite for television broadcasting, Ekran, was launched, which relays color programs from central television to a network of dish-shaped [uploshchennyy] television stations which receive and relay the signals. These are situated in settled areas of Siberia and the far north.

Founded at the end of the 10th 5-year period, the new Moskva system of television broadcasting which works via the Gorizont communications satellite will be developed in the 11th 5-year period. In the years of the 10th 5-year period the inter-city telephone communications network was further developed. The length of intercity telephone channels increased 1.9 times. Thousands of kilometers of cable and wire-broadcasting lines were reconstructed.

In order to fulfil the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress much work will be done in the 11th 5-Year Plan aimed at fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the national economy and the population in communications services, and in improving their quality. The formation of a single automated network of communications in the country will be continued, on the basis of very new systems of information transmission.

SHEVARDNADZE WELCOMES SCIENTISTS TO GEORGIA

LD080915 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Talk at Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, has received Academician V.A. Korelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who is in Georgia at the head of a group of prominent Soviet scientists.

A talk took place on the current issues, problems and development prospects of modern Georgian science.

During the talk V.A. Kotelnikov gave his impressions of the activity of the republic's scientists. He noted that Georgian science, which unites within its ranks world-renowned scientists and which represents well-known science schools, now occupied a leading place in the country.

Many important problems set before Soviet science at the 25th CPSU Congress were successfully elaborated by Georgian scientists in the past 5-year plan. Questions of introducing scientific achievements into the national economy, which produced a considerable economic benefit and contributed to an acceleration of the pace of scientific and technical progress in the republic and in the country as a whole, were solved consistently.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze thanked Academician V.A. Kotelnikov for the attention being paid by the USSR Academy of Sciences to questions of developing Georgian science and stressed that the arrival of the group of Soviet scientists in our republic and the work performed by them here will give a considerable boost to the further development of science and to the development both of its fundamental and applied spheres and of the sociopolitical sciences and the arts.

The presence of the country's leading scientists in Georgia, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze continued, will undoubtedly help to solve more successfully those important tasks set before Soviet scientists by the 26th CPSU Congress. There is much to be done to improve the party leadership of science and to step up its influence on the efficiency of scientific work and on increasing the practical return.

Participating in the talk were O. Ye. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; Ye. K. Kharadze, president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; V.P. Vashchenko, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee; E.A. Sekhniashvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, and N.S. Pshirkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences council on coordinating the activity of the union republic science academies.

CSA REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS, FIELDWORK

LD080602 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] A report from the Central Statistical Administration summarizes the figures for fieldwork over the past week. By 4 May spring crops had been planted on 35 million hectares; this is 2 million hectares less than at the same time last year. In the chief agricultural regions of the European part of the country, sowing is 2 weeks behind, and in places 3 weeks behind. Unfavorable weather conditions are making themselves felt with frost observed over large areas in the first days of May. Average daily temperatures were below normal by three to seven degrees in places.

However, the main factor delaying sowing is the excessive wetness of the soil and its heavy compacting. Under these conditions, machine operators are working wherever possible in order not to lose time. Sowing and plowing units are in the fields around the clock. In recent days it has been a little warmer, but rains continue to hinder more rapid work.

Over half of all the area where sowing has been carried out is designated for grain crops. A large quantity of barley has been sown in particular. Farms have increased the area sown to leguminous crops, which are valuable for animal husbandry. The time for the mass planting of potatoes has arrived: By the beginning of this week over 750,000 hectares had been planted in potatoes, which is more than last year. Work in the potato fields has mainly been carried out in the south, but now it is moving into the Non-Chernozem Zone. Considerably more rice has been sown than last year now; nearly 1 million hectares are planted in corn in the Ukraine. But work for the moment is going slowly on sugarbeet farms. A considerable portion of all sugarbeet farms are in the Central Chernozem Region of Russia and in the Ukraine, precisely where the fieldwork is now very difficult. Work on cotton plantations is completed almost everywhere.

Spring Sowing Progress

LD071336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] We have received a report from the USSR CSA on the progress of the spring sowing. On 4 May spring crops occupied more than 35,000,000 hectares. Last week 9,000,000 hectares were sown--that is 3,600,000 more than the previous week. Farms in the Urals, the virgin lands oblast of Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Far East have begun fieldwork.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 6 MAY

LD070420 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Farmers in Kurganskaya Oblast have begun to plant wheat. Farmers in Irkuskaya Oblast intend to plant 860,000 hectares in pulse crops. (0000 GMT)

Machine operators in Kazakhstan have sown 3 million hectares to date with an average daily planting of 150,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

Farmers in Orenburgskaya Oblast have sown 250,000 hectares in grain to date. (0600 GMT)

In the southern region of Sakhalinskaya Oblast, farmers have begun to plant potatoes 2 weeks earlier than usual. Omskaya Oblast reports that sowing of spring crops is underway with the work completed on the first 5,000 hectares. Farmers intend to plant 3 million hectares this year. (1500 GMT)